

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."--Washington.

VOL. LI.

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NO. 32.

Choice Poetry.

'Tis Well to have a Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whence'er the world may stray.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw,
But give us that philosophy
That's happy with a straw!

If life but brings us happiness,
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try
With all their hoards of gold.
Then laugh away--let others say
What'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly say
He's got the wealth of earth!

There's beauty in a merry laugh--
A moral beauty, too--
It shows the heart an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due.
And least a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And made the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin;
It finds a spark to cheer the dark--
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away--let others say
What'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly say
He's got the wealth of earth!

SPEAK NO ILL.

Nay speak no ill! a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And, oh, to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full of a better seed is sown
By choosing than the kinder plan,
For by little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fair would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No! let us reach a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search of good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill--but lament be
To other's failings as your own;
If you're the first to fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may how long brief its span;
Then, oh! the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

Miscellaneous.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

THE MISSIONARY AND THE ROBBER.

BY AN OLD PIONEER.

In the year of our Lord 18-- a missionary from one of the Eastern States, who had just completed his studies, and had received a commission from the -- Missionary Society, was passing in a westerly direction over the prairies of Illinois.

He had seen, occasionally, an article in some of the three or four religious periodicals of that period, about the F-a-r-W-e-s-t, and with the benevolent desire of doing good to the destitute and scattered pioneers of this remote, and then scarcely known region, had travelled on horseback from his native village, preaching on Sabbath, as occasions offered, during his long journey. Ohio was then "said to be" a land of moral desolation;--Indians were "supposed" to be many degrees lower in the scale of civilization;--and the new State of Illinois was "imagined" to be situated very near the "jumping-off place." A vague and somewhat doubtful impression existed as to the locality and character of Missouri;--and Kentucky was known abroad by reports for its fighting and gouging propensities, while the population were characterized, as "half horse and half alligator, and a touch of the snapping-turtle."

Amongst the vague and rather indistinct impressions of the character and habits of frontier adventurers, that floated over the mind of the young missionary, were those of robbery and murder.

During the period of inquiry and anxious meditation about devoting his life as a missionary of the cross, in the wilds of the west, the idea of robbery and murder occupied no minor place in his imagination. Still, with commendable resolutions and a martyr spirit, he resolved to hazard even life, to preach the gospel and introduce the mediating influences of civilization amongst a people who belonged to the same nation with himself, and who might eventually exert a controlling influence over the destinies of the Republic.

It was on a cloudy and cold day in the month of December, that our missionary friend was crossing an arm of the Grand Prairie, east of the Okan, as the Kaskaskia river, by abbreviation (*qu. Kus*) and ancient had been called. He had travelled a long distance that day, by following a devious and obscure trail, or "bridle-path," now through a skirt of timber--then across the point of a prairie, without seeing a log cabin, or any other "sign" of a human residence. Night was fast approaching. The landowner, where he had been accommodated with "private entertainment," the preceding night, had directed him on a "blind trail," to a fording place across the Okan, beyond which, and in the same direction was the town of G-- to which he was journeying. Both horse and rider were fatigued with long fasting and a hard ride, and the missionary could form no conjecture how far it might be

from a settlement which he had hoped to reach before nightfall.

Anxious and somewhat bewildered, he looked in every direction for signs of a human habitation, when an uncouth specimen of humanity appeared on horseback, and coming in a rapid movement, and in a diagonal direction, across the prairie to the path of the missionary. As the man approached, his personal appearance, dress and equipage, manifested no friendly design. His head was covered with the skin of the prairie wolf, with the tail hanging behind. His outer garment was neither a coat, frock, or blouse. In western parlance it was a *hunting shirt*, made of dressed deer skin, with the cape and side strips curiously notched and fringed, but to the missionary it had an alarming aspect.

Over it hung a powder-horn and bullet-pouch, and around his body was a leather belt, in which was thrust a formidable knife. A loaded rifle carelessly lay across the rider's shoulder.

Nor was his personal appearance in the least degree prepossessing. He sported a black beard of three weeks' growth, and dark, elastic locks of hair could be seen beneath the skin cap. His countenance, from constant exposure to the weather, was swarthy, and a rough, stalwart, brawny frame seemed, to the alarmed missionary, of gigantic proportions; it had braved the storms of more than forty winters.

Every indication pointed most vividly on the perturbed imagination of the missionary, the danger that hung over him. The first impulse was to urge his jade horse into a flight. A second thought convinced him of the hopelessness of the attempt, and, breathing a word of prayer to heaven for protection, he felt to submit to his fate, with a gleam of hope that the desperado, who was but a few yards from him, might, peradventure, spare his life.

The salutation that struck on his ears, in a harsh, guttural voice, conveyed no consolation to his mind, and only served to increase his alarm.

"Hallo, stranger! what are you about there? Where are you riding?"

The reply was given in the language of weakness and submission, and something was added, with indistinct utterance, about giving up horse and equipments if his life might be spared. Learning, on further inquiry, that his route was across the river to a settlement some fifteen or twenty miles distant, the supposed robber replied in a voice by no means mild and attractive--"You can't get there to-night--besides, the old ford is washed away, and you cannot find the new one; follow me--I can fix you."

The term "fix" had an ominous import, but the exact degree of outrage implied in this new form of speech, was not very clear to the missionary. But there was no alternative. He was alone and unprotected; he was small in stature, of a slender make, had no weapons but spiritual ones, and successful resistance was hopeless. He knew not the path to the river, and were he to attempt flight the death-dealing fire might stop him. So he turned as directed into the trail and followed the guide. As they slowly rode in "Indian file," through the tall grass, with points of timber and brushwood for the space of two miles, the missionary drew a fancy picture on his imagination of a cave and a gang of robbers, who would soon "fix" him, or determine his fate. He breathed more free when he found only a single cabin, a rough looking stable for horses, and a corn-field of a few acres, with no signs of accomplices.

"Light, stranger, and take your saddle-bags--I'll fix your horse." He took his saddle-bags on his arm as directed, he entered the cabin through a low door way. Here was a woman and three children, but their personal appearance and dress might, or might not indicate danger to the traveller. On her head was a cover of coarse cotton, called, in the language of a past generation, a "sun-bonnet." It nearly hid her face from human observation.

Reaching forward a stool, the only salutation given was--

"Take a seat by the fire, stranger."

Revolting what ladyard, and other travellers have said of the timidity and hospitality of the females, the missionary, mused on the probabilities of escaping with life; feeling a degree of reconciliation to the loss of his horse, his saddle-bags, and the contents of his purse, which last contained but a few dollars for travelling expenses. In his saddle-bags were divers articles of apparel which he could spare, and there was the pocket Bible, the gift of a mother near in heaven, a hymn book, and a small package of neatly written sermons, which had cost him several months' labor, and as he fancied, were admirably adapted to dispense the clouds of ignorance that brooded over the inhabitants of Illinois.

In the meantime the settler, hunter, or robber, in whatever vocation he might appear, had replenished the fire with some logs of dry hickory, while the busy housewife was preparing the homely meal.

It consisted of fried venison steak, corn "dodgers," and highly flavored coffee, with the appearances of fresh cream, and excellent butter.

The missionary, who had eaten nothing since early dawn, and was negotiating with a feminine humanity would afford him a morsel in the corner where he sat, was startled with the invitation--

"Sit by, stranger, and take a bite."

If surprise and gratitude were the first emotions, amazement followed, when the apparent robber implored the blessing of God in a sonorous voice, closing with an expressive Amen!

Bewildered and confused, the missionary

forgot to eat, until repeatedly reminded by his now apparent hospitable landlord, and the kind hearted wife, that he did not eat--"Perhaps he was not used to such fare"--"Would he take a sup of milk?"

He did not seem to regain his appetite until the delicious housewife brought on her platter of honey, gathered from the hollow sycamore, and made divers apologies that her larder contained nothing that he could eat.

After supper, the landlord commenced religious conversation with the inquiry--"Are you a professing man, stranger?" The question relative to church membership was propounded in a novel form, and did not convey to the mind of the missionary exactly the idea intended.

"You looked mightily scared when I found you in the prairie. I reckon you was sort of lost."

Still the replies were vague and confused, and it was not until the owner of the cabin, in a loud and animated tone, struck up the favorite hymn of the followers of Wesley--

A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify,
A never-failing aid to save,
And fit it for the sky--

in which his wife joined, that the missionary was relieved from his perturbation, and could converse calmly. The hymn was followed by a characteristic prayer, in which the "stranger" was affectionately remembered at the throne of mercy, to which the wife responded with several audible groans.

Conversation followed the evening oblation, during which the missionary disclosed his profession, and his object in travelling, and received due reproof for his previous backwardness. But he had not the heart to tell his fears and sufferings from the apprehension of robbery and murder from a kind-hearted local Methodist preacher in a "backwoods" disguise, who was the first man to preach the gospel to the scattered population on the borders of the Grand Prairie, east of the Okan.

Next morning the missionary led in prayer, and after an early breakfast the hospitable preacher saddled his own horse, with that of the missionary, and piloted him to the "new" fording place across the river, several miles in the direction towards G--.

Giving the parting hand, with a severe but affectionate grasp, the valdictory was--"Now, stranger, you know where my cabin is--don't pass without giving me a call, and stay long enough to give the people a preach."

The missionary found a field of labor in a new and growing village, among a population quite as intelligent and virtuous as the people of his native State, and a church edifice, a sabbath school and bible class arose under his labors.

The Methodist preacher, whom his brethren at quarterly meeting, never suspected of having been mistaken for a robber, in due time doffed his wolf skin cap and leath-er hunting shirt, became clad in the cotton garments, spun and wove by his industrious wife, made a large farm, prepared a spacious "camping ground" for the annual conventions, and witnessed the conversion of many sinners under his own labors.

The missionary acknowledged to the writer, when he revealed, in a somewhat confidential manner, the story of his fright, that he was but half educated when he came to Illinois.

Both these men had their appropriate spheres of usefulness, to which they were fitted by nature, habits, education and grace, and both, many years since, received the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant--enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Admirable Example.

George Washington, when young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; every thing was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant, and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

Our Old Parson Pine, of Newburyport, was a very pious personage, and seldom did a Sabbath pass but what he set the whole congregation into a loud grin by his quiver remarks. The boys of that day, like those of the present generation, were sometimes a little mischievous, and occasionally, when the contribution box was passed, a round button were nearly as plenty as dimes. The good old parson had noticed this, and determined to put a stop to it. Accordingly, one Sabbath, he announced that a collection would be taken for the poor, and, said he, "If any man, woman, boy or girl finds it necessary to drop a button into the plate, let it be one with a good eye, for when the eyes are bent down the button ain't worth a wisp of a straw."--South Boston Gazette.

"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster. "Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes; "masculine, feminine, and neuter." "Pray give me an example of each," said the master. "Why, you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I am a girl." "Very well, proceed." "I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr. Green is neuter, as he's an old bachelor!"

AN EVENING AT HOME.

Sister, do thou likewise.

"Do you remember, sister, the night you staid home from the ball to keep me company?"

"That was many years ago. Yes, I remember it very well, now you have recalled it to my mind."

"I have often since thought, Helen," he said, with a serious air, "that by the simple act of thus remaining at home for my sake, you were the means of saving me from destruction."

"How so?" asked the sister.

"I was just then beginning to form an intimate association with young men of my own age, nearly all of whom have since turned out badly. I did not care a great deal about their company; still, I liked society and used to be with them frequently, especially when you and Mary went out in the evening. On the night of the ball to which you were going, those young men had a supper, and I was to have been with them. I did not wish particularly to join them, but preferred doing so to remaining at home alone. To find you as I did so unexpectedly, in the parlor, was an agreeable surprise indeed. I staid at home with a new pleasure, which was heightened by the thought, that it was your love for me that made you deny yourself for my gratification. We read together on that evening, we played together, we talked of many things. In your mind I had never before seen so much to inspire my own with high and pure thoughts. I remembered the conversation of the young men with whom I had been associating, and in which I had taken great pleasure, with something like disgust. It was low, sensual, and too much of it vile and demoralizing. Never, from that hour, did I join them. Their way, even in the early stage of life's journey, I saw to be downward, and downward it has ever since been tending. How often since have I thought of that point in time, as full-fraught with good and evil influences. Those few hours spent with you seemed to take scales from my eyes. I saw with a new vision. I thought and felt differently. Had you gone to the ball, and I to meet those young men, no one can tell what might have been the consequences. Sensual indulgences, carried to excess, amid songs and sentiments calculated to awaken evil instead of good feelings, might have stamped upon my young and delicate mind a bias to low affections that never would have been eradicated. This was the great starting point in life, the period when I was coming into a state of rationality and freedom. The good prevailed over the evil, and by the agency of my sister, as an angel sent by the Author of All Benefits to save me."

Like Helen Lindley, let every older sister be thoughtful of her brothers at that critical period in life, when the boy is about passing up to the stage of manhood, and she may save them from many a snare set for their unwary feet by the evil one.

So many temptations beset young men, of which women know nothing, that it is of the utmost importance that your brothers' evenings should be happily passed at home, that their friends should be your friends, that their engagements should be the same as yours, and that various innocent amusements should be provided for them in the family circle. Music is an accomplishment, chiefly valuable as a home enjoyment. I know no more agreeable and interesting spectacle, than that of brothers and sisters playing and singing together those elevated compositions in music and poetry which gratify the taste and purify the heart, while their fond parents sit delighted by. I have seen and heard an older sister thus leading the family choir, who was the soul of harmony to the whole household, and whose life was a perfect example of those virtues which I am endeavoring to inculcate. Let no one say, in reading this chapter, that too much is here required of sisters, that no one can be expected to lead such a self-sacrificing life; for the sainted one to whom I refer, was all I would ask any sister to be, and a happier person never lived. To do good and to make others happy was her rule of life, and in this she found the art of making herself so.

Sisters should always be willing to walk, ride, visit with their brothers; and extend to them a privilege to be their companions. It is worth while to learn innocent games for the sake of furnishing brothers with amusements and making home the most agreeable place to them.

I have been told by some who have passed unharmed through the temptations of youth, that they owed their escape from many dangers to the intimate companionship of affectionate and pure-minded sisters. They have been saved from a hazardous meeting with idle company by some home engagement, of which their sisters were the charm; they have refrained from mixture with the impure, because they would not bring home thoughts and feelings which they could not share with those trusting loving friends; they have put aside the wine-cup and abstained from stronger passions, because they would not profane with their fumes the holy kiss, with which they were accustomed to bid their sisters good night.

Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who wants to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any."

There is a certain softness of manner which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.

Let our repentance be a lively will, a firm resolution. Complaints and mourning over past errors avail nothing.

THE WIFE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious as the concealed comforts of a man. Look'd up in Woman's love. I scent the air Of blessings, when I come but near the house. What a delicious wealth marriage sends forth--The violet's bed not sweeter!

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirits of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the latter plant is riddled by the thunder bolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting his drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, they are there to comfort you. And, indeed, I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly, because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding, that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch; whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant."

The Lord's Prayer.

Blessed be Him, who gave it as a perpetual fountain of life to the world; and blessed be the mother who teaches her children to sip it with their first accents. How many millions have set beside its "still waters" in their childhood, and from the inspiration of its pure wave, been enabled to overcome the temptations which have beset their path in after years. How much sin, how much crime, how much moral desolation has it saved to the world; and how much piety, how much purity, how much verdure has it begotten! As the kind mother gathered her little ones about her knees on that evening, to hear them say their prayers before retiring to rest, our eyes filled with tears from our childish recollections of one, who has been with the angels of God for twenty years, and whose holy precepts will be forever engraven upon the tablet of our heart.

We hope the reader will not think us egotistical, for we speak the experience of millions, as well as our own--the prayer which she taught us has beamed in our horizon, a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; and we should have been saved many a bitter sigh if we had followed it more faithfully. Blessed be the mother, we repeat, who teaches it to her child.--J. S. Childhouse.

One.

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will do to fix it at once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One misanthropic will learn all others in company bad tricks, and the Bible says--One sinner destroys much good.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her husband dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasure if she talks about something else.

One husband that is penurious or lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as their neighbors enjoy, is not as desirable a husband as he ought to be.

One good newspaper is one good thing in every family.--Mansfield Herald.

The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate ring and tendrils of the vine, are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer.

The noblest spirits are those which turn to Heaven not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy: like the lark, they wait for the clouds to dissipate, to soar up in their native element.

Niches got by fraud are dug out of one's own heart, and destroy the mind.

Niches got by deceit, cheat no man so much as the getter.

Counsel to Boys.

Be brisk, energetic and prompt. The world is full of boys and men too, who draw through life, and decide on nothing for themselves, but just dabble one leg after the other, and let things take their own way. Such people are the dull stuff of the earth. They hardly deserve as much credit as the wooden trees, for the trees do all they can in merrily growing and bearing only leaves and seeds. But these poor, drawing, dragging boys do not turn their capacities to profit half as far as they might be turned; they are unprofitable, like a rainy day in harvest time.

Now the brisk, energetic boy will be continually awake, not merely with bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention during the hour of business. After he learns what to do, he will take a pride in doing it perpetually and well, and would be ashamed not to do what he ought to do without telling. The drawing boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; the prompt, wide awake boy never has to be told twice, but strains hard to make himself up to the mark; as far as possible out of his own energies. Third-rate boys are always depending on others, but first-rate boys depend upon themselves, and after a little teaching, just enough to know what is to be done, they ask no further favor of any body. Besides, it is a glorious thing for a boy to get this noble way of self-reliance, activity and energy.

Such a one is worth a hundred of the poor, dragging creatures who can hardly wash their hands without being told each time how it was done. Give me the boy who will do his own work promptly and well, the boy who has his wits about him, is never behindhand and don't let the grass grow under his heels.

A Sixpence well Invested.

The other day we saw a bright eyed little girl tripping along the street with a basket on her arm, apparently sent on some errand. All at once she stopped and commenced searching for something she had lost amid the snow and ice.

It was evident that it was something of value, and that she was in trouble.

Her search was eager and nervous; the bright smile had vanished from her face, and tears were rolling down her cheeks.

A gentleman passing at that moment, noticed the trouble of the little creature, and asked her what was the matter.

"Oh! sir," said she, her little bosom swelling, and tears falling fast, "Oh! sir, I've lost my sixpence!"

The gentleman took a piece of money from his pocket, and called her to him saying, "Here, sis, don't cry for the lost sixpence, here is another," and placed it in her hand.

"Oh, dear sir," said she, as she bounded forward, "how I thank you!"

Her grief was removed; the bright smile was restored; the fear of a mother's frown for her carelessness was gone, and her little heart beat lightly again.

Think you that man, as he remembers that pretty face, beaming with gratitude and joy, will ever regret that well invested sixpence?

A whole world of happiness bought for a sixpence! How easy is it to shed sunshine on the hearts of those about us!

The kind of charity that a man should keep depends upon how often he has "busted."

While the first bankruptcy would justify a barouche, the fifth one may hazard a coach and four. Such, we believe, are the rules laid down.

There are three or four things which it looks very awkward for a woman to do--viz: to whistle, throw stones at a cow, smoke a cigar, or to climb a garden fence.

Sometimes says the needle woman like the enemy spoken of in the parable; they saw *tares* while the husbandmen slept.

Southey says, in one of his letters, "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I juggle them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never sleep. It is sweet wine that becomes acidulated only.

Always be good natured, if you can; a few drops of oil will do more to start the most stubborn machinery than rivers of vinegar.

Some time since we published from Chambers Journal a statement that sweet oil would cure corns, if persistently applied. A friend of ours who always had a larger crop of that sort of grain than he could easily work under, immediately commenced the trial. Three or four weeks have passed and he is entirely cured. It should be applied night and morning with the finger until the cure is effected.

A Noble Fellow.--Edward Goldsborough, the brakeman on the Ramapo Railroad, who was killed by the coming together of two trains the other day, knew before hand that the collision would be likely to crash him to death, but refused to quit his break. The passengers were thereby saved.

A new liquor bill, containing very stringent provisions against the sale of intoxicating liquors, has passed both branches of the Maine Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

The Young Widow, or only Thirty-three.

A census taker, going his round last fall, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling-house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours. He was received by a stiff, well-dressed lady, who could well be recognized as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady, "including myself."

"Very well--your age, madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the lady, with a piercing, dignified look, "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be--you are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward; it's my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No, sir, it means no such thing--I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine--pretty name--ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva--captivating--twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira--charming--fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir, just eighteen."

"Angelina--favorite name--eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, Anne Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five, did you say, madam?"

"Yes, sir; is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say there is, but is it not remarkable that you should be *her mother* when you was only *eight years of age*?"

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE School Directors of Straban township, will meet at the house of Jacob L. Graw, in Straban township, on Monday the 9th day of June, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving proposals for building a FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE on the land of George Boyer, in said township. Plans and specifications can be ascertained by calling on any of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
HENRY THOMAS, Sec'y.

May 19.

6 Cents Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber, residing in Straban township, on the 8th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Farming Business, named JOHN M'GINITY. He is about 12 years old, stout built, and had on when he left grey canvas pants, vest, and roundabout. Persons are hereby warned not to trust said boy on any account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. JAMES L. NEELY.

May 26.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. J. G. WALLACE, will be re-opened on Monday the 22d of September, and continue in two sessions of six months each, until the end of June following July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session; and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO

Rev. Dr. Krauth, John B. McPherson,
Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baugher, Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. R. Johnston, Hon. M. McClean,
Professor Jacobus, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stoeber, J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Smyser.

Sept. 2.

D. MCNAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.

Dr. D. McConaughy will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has extensive knowledge of the laws which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and can furnish them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

Dr. D. McConaughy is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

JAMES G. BRIDG, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

WM. B. MCGLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Berlichy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" C. D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,
" Prof. Stoeber, " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad, it was determined that S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS' large stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c., direct from importers and manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., should be determined over the road first, as they are determined to sell lower than they can be bought in this or neighboring counties. They can and will do it. Give them a call.

May 12.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One per Cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.

May 6. (12)

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 6th, 1851.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent.

payable on or after the 12th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

May 12.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of One, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring; and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid stock of Slippers, Buckskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12.

FAHNESTOCK'S.

White Pine River Boards.

ON hand, and for sale, for Cash only. Also a few Tons Plaster.

Feb. 24.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

GENTLEMEN who may need a Superior

SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT, can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at

SAMSON'S.

SILKS, Bazaars, Tissues, Bazaars de Laines

Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., the latest and best selection in Town, and for the best money, can be had at the cheap Store of

D. MIDDLECOFF.

April 14.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored

French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Dress and Black Dress Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marcelline for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stock of (April 14.) A. B. KURTZ.

The Cars Cleared.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT HAMERSLY'S GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and lot Sugar, No. 0 Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Teas, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Salsaparilla, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Marketed, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also,

FRUITS AND CONNECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-cords, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestock's Store.

FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selection of

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinets, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valenciennes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Lehigh Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7.

THE PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which had so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at and infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in goods enables him to do what he says, and he defies all competition, no matter in what place, County or State. It is hardly necessary to say a word more. His friends and customers are convinced that they can save money by buying from him. He sells for cash, and has but one price. He never asks more than what he means to take. His object is not to make as much as he can out of a customer who may favor him with a call. His aim is always to make honest bargains by which both may procure permanent customers. It is a mistake idea with some people, that when they can succeed in juggling a man down they have something. It is not so. A person who is in the habit of permitting himself to be jugged down, is always prepared for it by asking more than he wishes to take. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing. One gentleman will then get his clothing as cheap as the other. I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guarantee for them in advance that they will be pleased with the quality and price. My stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes, and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewelry, Pistols, Gunners, Violins, Accordions, a lot of Carpet Bags, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, a few Gothic eight-day and thirty hour Clocks, a few large Looking-Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Dr. I have on hand a good second-hand Piano, and an excellent Grand piano adapted to sacred music and church use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, April 7.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of stone coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with stone coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee without any ingredient, perfectly clear, white, and without this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 1/3 cent.

Dec. 27.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' SHOES, ROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do., &c.; also, Gentlemen's do. do. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14.

For the Ladies.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Poplins, Mous, de Laines, Bazaars, Berage de Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., cheaper than ever at the cheap Jew Store of

ADM. ARNOLD.

May 5.

BONNETS.

JUST opened, a splendid assortment of BONNETS, cheaper than the cheapest, at the cheap store of the

JEW.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

INQUIRE at this Office.

[Nov. 18.]

Bonnets, Bonnets.

OF the latest styles, in great variety, at about the one-half of former prices, such as Ribbons and Trimmings to suit, just received, and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

April 14.

PARASOLS.

A large assortment of Parasols just received at the cheap Store of the

JEW.

May 5.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky-Jeans, Cotton-Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantalons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All the above will be disposed of at the lowest living rates, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. When required, they will turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours.

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28.

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN, AT THE OLD STAND.

NORTH-WEST Corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS,

in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

Spring and Summer Fashions have just been received from the city.

E. & R. MARTIN.

April 14.

WANTED.—A Journeyman.

Constant employment and good wages will be given to a Journeyman, if immediate application be made.

E. & R. MARTIN.

May 12.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people here have no fear of not being suited as to quantity, quality and price.

Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 25.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR \$1.00!

CAPS 64 CENTS!

S. S. MCNEARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from \$2 to \$1.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from \$1 to \$2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from \$1 to \$2.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 64 cents to \$1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourself. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. MCNEARY.

Gettysburg, May 26.

EAGLE HOTEL, GETTYSBURG, PA.

[FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON]

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the name of JAS. A. THOMPSON, and is now, and is favorably known to the Traveling Public, as the stopping place of the Mail Stages and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Traveling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 41 and 42 North Third Street.

THE subscriber here has to state that he has, through J. A. Thompson, and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the County.

The location of the City Hotel is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia Dec. 9.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Publisher for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his shop at present in Chambersburg street, where, by procuring FURNITURE and accessories, at very moderate prices for CASH, PROPHET, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

AN APPRENTICE to the Cabinet-making business will be taken, if application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.

D. H.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ON hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, the best and best made Clothing ever offered in this place. Call and examine for your selves.

ADM. ARNOLD.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ON hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, the best and best made Clothing ever offered in this place. Call and examine for your selves.

ADM. ARNOLD.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

JUST received, a large assortment of Cloth, Cassimeres, Kentucky-Jeans, Tuxedos, Linen for Coats and Pants, satin and other Vestings, all of which will be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than any house in town. For sale at the

JEWS CORNER.

May 5.

Ground Plaster.

ON hand and for sale at Locust Grove Stream Mill, in Germany township

March 10.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestic, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES (very low.)

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ADM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of J. B. KURTZ, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unvarnished assortment.

April 14.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Cannelins, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, de Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Goods line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestics, Fresh Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRIZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry, SPECTACLES, and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Fan Bazaars, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE delinquent Stockholders of the Waynesboro', Green Castle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company, notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing in the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to George H. Davidson, Treasurer, at Green Castle, on or before the 20th day of October, A. D. 1851, will then be forfeited to the Company.

No. Shares. Amt. \$ Amt. paid.

William Huston, 5 \$340.00 \$207.50

Jacob Gearhart, 5 500.00 25.25

Joseph Angle, 5 500.00 47.67

Balizer G. Golt, 3 300.00 15.75

George Horstman, 10 1000.00 181.50

John Shaffer, 2 200.00 30.40

James L. Huston, 4 400.00 228.41

John Beatty, 5 500.00 241.66

John Kohler, 4 400.00 40.40

David Angle, 3 300.00 15.15

Elizabeth Reed, 11 1100.00 827.96

David Hammond, 2 200.00 30.30

David Holsinger, 2 200.00 30.30

John Scott, 10 1000.00 50.50

Archibald Rankin, 5 500.00 343.74

John Olin, 5 500.00 348.85

Andrew Hartman, 2 200.00 25.25

En. Skinner's heirs, 6 600.00 410.53

Simon Pecker, 4 400.00 42.43

John Marshall, 3 300.00 30.40

John Shaffer, 19 1900.00 207.66

Peter Hawbecker, 2 200.00 96.53

Mathias Young, 5 500.00 184.25

Peter Elliott, 2 200.00 47.75

Frederick Geyer, 2 200.00 51.51

Sam'l F. Johnston, 2 200.00 19.10

Thomas Westly, 2 200.00 99.99

Ludwick Gormigan, 1 100.00 96.53

John Landert, 3 300.00 241.51

George Bardsoll, 3 300.00 141.51

John Huber, 1 100.00 10.10

Adam Cook, 5 500.00 41.47

John Flanagan, 4 400.00 55.17

Christina Mack, 4 400.00 25.72

James Gotsy, 2 200.00 173.10

D. D. Stoner, of A.M., 2 200.00 155.08

THOMAS MACALEY, Pres't.

MANAGERS.

WILLIAM WENGER, JEREMIAH GORDON,
JOHN G. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHIE,
SAMUEL BRUNNEN, JOHN RITCHIE.

By order of the Board,
GEO. H. DAVIDSON, Treas'r.

March 21.

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David Holsinger, 2 200.00 30.30

John Scott, 10 1000.00 50.50

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John Olin, 5 500.00 348.85

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THOMAS MACALEY, Pres't.

MANAGERS.

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JOHN G. MAXWELL, JOHN RITCHIE,
SAMUEL BRUNNEN, JOHN RITCHIE.

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Andrew Hartman, 2 20



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 18th, 1851.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MILLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFEMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—This law will go into operation on the first day of July next, and will operate to the following effect on our paper:

1. In Adams County, postage free.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles, five cents per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter.
5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter.
6. Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter.

After the first of July, our subscribers in the neighborhood of Post Offices in the County, will find their papers directed there. Should any others whose papers are not so sent, desire the change, they will please inform us where to direct them.

Jesse D. Newman, Esq.

We received another communication from this gentleman since our last, which we felt ourselves obliged to withhold, for the same reasons which governed us last week. Since then, we have received another—which, not being liable to the same objections, we give in another column.

On the 24th of this month, says the Village Record, the Whig Convention will meet at Lancaster, to settle a ticket, to enter the field in competition with the one presented by the Reading Convention. We do not doubt the entire ability and the full disposition of that Convention to bring out strong and popular men—men who will rouse enthusiasm among the people—who have been and will be true to the great measures which lie at the bottom of our national prosperity. When the Whig candidates are formally brought out, there should be and will be a cordial support extended to them by all good Whigs. That the Whig candidates will possess every requisite qualification of talent and patriotism, there can be no doubt.

However united the Democracy may be in the support of Bigler and Clover, the Whigs have nothing to fear from the result, if they will go enthusiastically into the contest, and shoulder to shoulder fight the fight which is ever the first essential to victory. But as the "democracy" are by no means united—as there are heart-burnings and jealousies among them—the probabilities are more and more, that duty honestly discharged, is equivalent to a Whig victory, and that Bigler and Clover are "whipped chickens" before they enter the ring.

It was decided in the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, a few days ago, that stocks of other States bequeathed to persons of other States by a person domiciled in Pennsylvania, is subject to the collateral inheritance tax. The estate in dispute amounts to over half a million, and the tax to be paid is \$30,000.

Lieut. Maury, U. S. Navy, reports to Secretary Graham that the planet discovered by Mr. Hind on the 19th ult., at Bishop's Observatory, London, was observed at the National Observatory, Washington City, with the large Equatorial.

Emigration from all parts of Germany to the United States will be greater this season, it is said, than at any former period. This is easily accounted for. The condition of things in Germany is unsettled, and the emigrants know that while their civil and religious rights will be respected in America, industry and frugality are sure to reap their just rewards.

A large number of American ships left Liverpool on the 29th of May, filled with emigrants for the United States, chiefly destined for the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many of them have determined to seek the Far West, and some design emigrating to California.

Pennsylvania College.

The Summer Session of this Institution commenced a few weeks since, and we are pleased to learn that the accession of new students has been unusually large. Few Institutions in the country possess equally favorable advantages of location—our village being noted for its healthiness and its exemption from all epidemic disease, while the general tone of society is well calculated to exercise a restraining and reforming influence upon young men brought in contact with it. It may furnish cause of gratulation to the numerous friends of Pennsylvania College, to be assured that these advantages are being duly appreciated by the public, and that the prospects of the Institution are brightening. We know of no Institution to which a parent could send his son with a surer guaranty that, while the intellect is being properly cared for, that other more important but too often neglected department of education—the culture of the heart—will not be lost sight of.

As one of the results of foreign competition in the cotton manufacture, it is stated that the Atlantic Cotton Mills, in the new city of Lawrence, Mass., have just made an exhibit of their business, by which it appears that within the last six months they have suffered a loss of \$50,000.

So much for the tariff of '46.

The Firemen of the city of New York had a grand celebration on Monday last. Besides several visiting companies, there were in the procession twenty-nine engine companies, forty-one hose companies, and six hook and ladder companies, averaging from twenty-five to fifty persons in each, and the whole amounting probably to not less than three thousand active men. Such a body as this, accompanied by their apparatus, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and other ornaments, could not but make an imposing display. They were greeted by cheers from the spectators at every point of their progress. The Firemen of New York are regarded as a noble body of men, and most exemplary in their conduct. Rarely, if ever, have they been heard of as being in any way associated with rowdiness and riots when called out in discharge of their responsible duties.

Desertion in the Army is beginning to attract serious attention in every part of the United States. The loss annually to Government is enormous—every man who deserts, robs the government of \$50 directly, and indirectly of much more. One eighth of the whole army deserted last year, and last month 16 out of 56 men of Captain Hatch's company, at Rochester, deserted.

Shelton, one of the murderers of the Coedon family, was tried before Kent County Court, last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

There are one hundred and seventy-five Merchant Mills in Lancaster county, returned by the Mercantile Appraiser; and the Examiner says, there are about seventy-five other Mills in the County engaged in doing custom work exclusively, and consequently not classified.

The heavy rains of week before last did considerable damage to the Canal and Railroad below Harrisburg. Several embankments and culverts were washed away; but all has been again repaired, and travel goes on as usual.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st of May.

The price of breadstuffs was unchanged, and cotton was firm.

The steam ferry boat Lafayette exploded her boilers at New Orleans on Monday last, killing six persons and wounding many others.

Mrs. Shultze, a very respectable lady of Richmond, Va., was burned to death on Tuesday last, by her clothes taking fire from a camphine lamp. Mr. Shultze and Major Price were also badly burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The harvesting of the Wheat crop in the valley of Virginia is expected to commence this week, and all accounts agree that the prospect of a bountiful yield is unusually promising.

The latest accounts from the Lake Superior Copper and Iron Mines are very flattering. Large quantities of both metals were ready for shipment.

It is announced that JOSEPH RANDELL, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Minister to Russia, and Dr. ECKHART, of the same city, to the Presidency of the Mint.

Two canal boats laden with coal from the Alleghany mountains, taken in at Cumberland, arrived at New York on Monday. They came down the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Alexandria, Va., and were towed by propeller, on the Chesapeake, to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, to the Delaware river, and through the Delaware and Raritan canal to New York.

The Legislature of New York met in special session on Tuesday, pursuant to the proclamation of Governor Hunt, to complete the unfinished business of the regular session, which was broken up by the resignation of the Democratic Senators opposed to the improvement of the Erie Canal. In his message the Governor recommends the speedy passage of a law for enlarging this great work, so important to the growing commerce and prosperity of the Empire State.

Hon. Daniel Webster.

The great expounder of the Constitution returned to Washington last week, after a most gratifying visit to New York. Mr. WEBSTER'S passage through the Empire State was a series of brilliant triumphs, and is evidence alike of the intelligence and patriotism of the people. The N. Y. Courier says that "men of all parties, of every faction, and of every shade of political opinion, have listened to, and been instructed by the great Apostle of the Union as it is, and the Compromises to which it owes its origin. He has caused the flame of patriotism to burn brighter in the hearts of all, by showing them the blessings of Union, its condition, and the obligations it imposes; and he has everywhere convinced the people of his honest devotion to the Constitution, his consummate ability to sustain it, and his readiness to sacrifice every thing—even life itself—to maintain the Union of the States. With his mighty intellect in all its vigor—in the ripeness of mature age—and with a constitution still capable of supporting the efforts of a mind which never slumbers; he has fearlessly, and with all the energy of youth, taken the field in defence of that cause to which his life has been devoted; and his pathway has been marked by a triumph as brilliant and bright, as the wonderful agent, which, with lightning speed, has distributed through the whole Union the outpourings of his gigantic mind. Abolitionism, fanaticism, demagoguism, have slunk from his presence; and even Party, with all its exacting requirements, has been hushed before him, who having ever been the great expounder of the Constitution, has now become its missionary and its Apostle. We rejoice in the triumph he has achieved, and in the enthusiastic feeling which has every where been evoked in his behalf; but we rejoice still more, in the incalculable good, which is certain to flow from his noble efforts. And we trust in God, that he will be spared to make a similar tour through the whole Union; in the full conviction, that his triumph is the triumph of the Constitution itself, and wherever he goes, and wherever he preaches the Constitution and its compromises, there will burn brighter, and purer, and holier, the flame of Patriotism—and there will exist in bolder relief far above the reach of Fanatics, Demagogues, and even Party itself, a devotion to the Union which will insure its perpetuity now and forever."

There appears to be an admirable unanimity of sentiment on the part of the Whigs of this State, says the Perry Freeman, in the respective counties where conventions or meetings have been held, as regards their preference for the gubernatorial candidate. All expressions of opinion seem to be strongly in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Johnston, because, they affirm, his official acts have been tested and found worthy in all respects. Even his political opponents have nothing to say with any color of truth against the manner in which he has discharged his duties as the Executive of Pennsylvania. He has introduced substantial reforms, and his prudence and sagacity have enabled the tax-payers to see in his revenue measures the practical reduction of no inconsiderable portion of the State Debt, even whilst perfecting and extending several important branches of the State's improvements. The most careless observer can perceive that his successful efforts to diminish the State Debt have placed his official acts warmly and gratefully in the memory of the citizens of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party.

We have had several accounts recently of deaths having occurred from the sting of locusts. The opinion of Dr. C. B. Smith, of Baltimore, has been asked on this subject. He contends that it must be a mistake, and adheres to the commonly received opinion that these mysterious insects are entirely free from poison and harmless. The Doctor has paid much attention to the history and nature of locusts.

The Mint.

The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the week ending 7th instant was:

24,729 half eagles.
34,669 quarter eagles.
99,855 gold dollars.
1,200 silver dollars.
12,500 half dollars.
198,100 three cent pieces.

As the Mint is enabled to redeem all their certificates so soon as issued, after the bullion is assayed and the value ascertained, it is at present confining its operation to the coinage of the small pieces, and has on hand a large amount of quarter eagles and gold dollars beyond the demand for them.

The British Tariff.—The export of specie from the port of New York alone, the last week, was \$3,472,411—to pay for British and other foreign manufactures. Such is the result predicted by the friends of the Tariff of 1842, and our country is severely feeling the effect of the abandonment of the protective policy. If the Tariff of 1842 had continued in operation until the present time, there would have been in the United States at this moment over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS more of specie than there now is, and this nation would have enjoyed a prosperity, thrift and progress unknown to any nation on earth, in the same period. Still the Free-traders boldly glory in the British Tariff of 1846, that has stricken the manufactures of our country with fatal palsy.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—As I said before it is impossible to gratify, much less, to please all. My last communication was withheld owing to —. I must now take other grounds, &c., in the discharge of my official duties. There are many charges preferred against me in — and throughout the County. Many of you I have had a long personal acquaintance with, and belong to the same party I belong to. I will mention a few of these charges that you have spoken against me, and if any gentleman says any thing against my acts, I hope he can say with honor to himself, that those charges clearly to the tax-payers of Adams county. I understand you say, in the operation of buying goods in Baltimore for the Adams-house, I am working money for myself instead of for the County, and team hauling goods for myself—per centage—etc.—note in Bank, \$500—goods could be furnished cheaper than I am able to buy them, &c., &c. Now sirs, these are a few of those charges—many more I could mention—but to make a lumping job of it, I challenge any of my foes to come out in public print and tell the truth to the people, in whatever act I did, and where I did not save money, and who for: if I am defrauding the County, I want you to tell the tax-payers through the press. I challenge you all again in the face of the whole people, to come out against and substantiate those charges, with your names attached. If the shoe fits put it on. I care not who he is I will never surrender until I am whipt.—To be continued next week.

JESSE D. NEWMAN.

We understand that Mr. COVER, the destruction of whose residence by fire we announced last week, saved most of the furniture on the first and second floors, and had an insurance of \$800 in the Perry county company, which will replace a portion of his loss.

Small Notes.

A man named Pfeiffer was brought before the Mayor of Allegheny City a few days ago, charged with passing small notes of other States, contrary to our law. He was fined \$100.

The Philadelphians are determined to out-do their New York brethren in the celebration of the coming anniversary of Independence. The Councils have appropriated \$1500, and the District Corporations each the same sum, for the expenses of the occasion.

JENNY LIND and BARNUM have dissolved their contract, and the "sweet songstress" had two concerts last week at Philadelphia, under her own name—which were quite "the rage." She will probably remain for some time in this country.

The large stable of Mr. Alfred McClellan, in Uniontown, Pa. was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last, together with thirty-five horses, and five coaches. The large coach manufactory of Wm. Gaddis was also destroyed, together with a large amount of unfinished work, lumber, tools, &c. Nothing except a few buggies, was saved from the establishment. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary and there was no insurance.

A man named Thomas, who was engaged in slating a roof on Mr. Keller's house, in Harrisburg, on Friday, fell therefrom and received serious if not fatal injuries.

A terrible tornado was experienced at Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, on the 3d inst. It uprooted trees, demolished houses, and killed three persons—the wife and child of Mr. Peterson, and a child of Mr. Martin. Mr. Peterson's house was totally demolished. So far as heard from, thirteen houses were blown down, and perhaps more lives have been lost. The accounts of the tremendous force of the wind are almost incredible. Houses, trees, fences, wagons, griststones, &c., were whirled through the air like feathers. A lady who had risen for the purpose of closing a door, was carried out of the house and landed some forty rods from it, breaking one of her arms, and bruising her severely otherwise.

The Western papers bring accounts of extensive ravages by the Cholera on board of steamboats, especially from New Orleans.

A late elephant from Cincinnati has caused a great excitement in that city. The man, who ran away with the wife of one of his clerks, was a merchant of high standing, connected with two of the leading firms of the west. He left his own wife and four children behind, but carried off the funds of his partners.

There is a man now driving a cab in London, who once held a commission in the British army, and possessed a fortune worth a million and a half pounds sterling.

There were eight or ten more unsuccessful ballots last week, in the Connecticut Legislature, for U. S. Senator; and further balloting was postponed until Wednesday next.

The Hon. Daniel Webster.—We learn from our exchanges that a very general movement is now going on throughout the State of Massachusetts, having for its object the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency. Papers are being circulated in every town of that Commonwealth for signatures, and the one in the city of Boston is already very numerously signed by the most influential men of the place, at the head of whom upon the list of names is Mr. Robert G. Shaw. A meeting in favor of Mr. Webster had been called to assemble at Springfield.

Exportation of Specie.—The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending 7th instant was \$2,634,911, and the amount imported \$1,588,435.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Judicial Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to nominate Judges of the Supreme Court. The whole of that day was occupied in discussing the question of contested seats.—The Buchanan delegates from Lancaster county were admitted, 85 to 50.

On Thursday, the Convention was fully organized, by the appointment of Hon. Wm. WILKINS, President; James M. Porter, Simon Cameron, and others, Vice Presidents; and seven Secretaries, among whom was H. J. Stahl, of this place. In the afternoon the Convention proceeded to vote, and the following was the result of the first ballot:

Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset,	99 votes.
James Campbell, of Philadelphia,	57
Edwin B. Lancaster,	78
John B. Gibson, of Cumberland,	69
Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny,	68
Thomas S. Bell, of Chester,	56
Luther Kidder, of Luzerne,	39
James Thompson, of Erie,	37
J. W. Maynard, of Luzerne,	33
Geo. W. Woodard, of Luzerne,	29
Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland,	23
Abraham S. Wilson, of Mifflin,	21
Milton C. Rogers, of Lancaster,	15
David Krause, of Montgomery,	7
Joel Jones, of Philadelphia,	7

The first named five were declared duly nominated, each delegate voting for five candidates. Sixty-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Chief Justice Gibson is the only member of the present Bench who is put in nomination, and he received but two more votes than was necessary for a choice.

There was some little dissatisfaction with the result—the Northern part of the State being entirely left out in the distribution of favors. Besides, the selection of one of the present Bench was far from being complimentary to the friends of the others.—There is a strong feeling in favor of a re-nomination of the present members of the Court, as it is conceded on all hands, that they are every way worthy of confidence, and we should not be surprised if the Lancaster Convention should place them in nomination, irrespective of party. If so, there is the strongest probability of their election.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Balt. Sun says, "There is considerable dissatisfaction in the Democratic party at the nominations made for the Supreme Bench by the Harrisburg Convention.—The nomination of Judge Campbell is considered as a most indiscreet act, and will lead to the defeat of the whole ticket, provided the Whigs act judiciously in the selection of their candidates."

Accident on the Portage Road.—On Thursday week, the train of cars from Pittsburgh was thrown from the track, by the loosening of a rail caused by one of the chains which fasten it down becoming detached. The baggage and one of the passenger cars went down an embankment of some twenty feet, rolling over and breaking the cars to pieces. The passengers, about forty in number, were variously bruised and hurt, but none seriously.

Influx of Gold.—It is fortunate for the United States that the mines of California continue to yield immense quantities of the precious metal, for otherwise we should be speedily drained of specie by the large exportations which are taking place weekly from New York to pay for goods imported from Europe. This drain must continue so long as our importations of goods shall so greatly exceed our exportations of domestic products. The difference has heretofore been paid off by the transfer of stocks; but must be hereafter met with specie. Indeed, it is a prevailing opinion that our sole reliance to prevent a monetary panic is in the mines of California, or such a change in the rates of duties as shall check importations and promote domestic manufactures.—Baltimore Clipper.

In the Burlington Court held last week, the Mount Holly Mirror states that the jury in an assault and battery case against one Tully, could not agree. As soon as the difficulty became apparent, they obtained a quantity of provisions and liquors, on which they feasted. Some of them getting quite lively, procured a violin, with which they amused themselves. They so far stepped beyond the bounds of duty, that the Judge told them they were a disgrace to the County.

A gentleman who is largely engaged in manufacturing flour in the interior of New York, and who has been so fortunate as to establish for his mill a high reputation among favorite brands, unable to make as much of the article as he can sell, has been engaged for some months past, and is now engaged in this State, in buying up certain brands of Michigan flour, for the purpose of taking it to New York and there re-packing it into new barrels, upon which he places his own well known brand, for which flour, when so put up, he realizes from four to six shillings more per barrel than the very choicest kinds of Michigan flour, in the last order, will command under the most favorable circumstances.—Detroit Advertiser.

Swollen Deaths.—We learn from the Williamsport Sentinel that on Wednesday morning of last week, Mr. Robt. Cullerton, of that place, was found dead in his bed, at the house of his son. On Monday morning last, Martin Hagner, the oldest inhabitant of Williamsport, was also found dead in his bed.

A Camphine Horror.—An interesting child, about eight or nine years of age, daughter of Mr. Wm. Enslow, of Charles Town, S. C., was on Saturday severely burned by the explosion of a camphine lamp, and was not expected to live.

Powerful Illustration.—At Peoria, Ill., on the 12th ult., Rev. Mr. Pierce married Mr. Henry W. Shaw, to Miss Ellen Hard.—The bride was but 15. This is fulfilling the juvenile adjunct that children should be seen and not heard.

Strawberries are down to three cents a basket in New York, some 69,500 baskets being received in one day by the Erie Railroad.

Sewing Machine.—At the tailoring factory, No. 33 Gold St. New York, are thirty of these machines in active operation, making clothes, and twenty sewing up bugs.—They are attended by girls, and are driven by steam, turning out 800 pairs of pants daily, and are capable of doubling that number. In six months, 60,000 caps were made in this place. Fine coats are made by them excepting the button hole stitches, in a style not to be surpassed. The work is stronger than done by hand; the articles are better and bring a higher price. They stitch elegantly and uniformly on both sides of the cloth.

There is a machine too for turning bags inside out. Men do the pressing by a machine.

In Eleventh St. there are fifty more in operation. In Boston, 100 of these machines, and a skillful hand will turn out 20 pair of pants. The profits are enormous. By them finally, the tailors and seamstresses will be essentially sewed up.

Married, On the 27th ult., by Rev. B. Keller, Mr. SOLOMON E. TAYLOR, to Miss MARY E. ECKENROIDE—both of this place. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Seehler, Mr. DAVID SCHWARTZ, to Mrs. SARAH SHRIVER—both of this county. On the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. Richards, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Jacob Grove, of Adams county, Pa.

Dead, On the 30th ult., Mrs. THERESA DIECK, wife of Mr. Jesse Dieck, of Mounsey township, aged 41 years 6 months and 2 days. On the 2d inst., JOHN CALVIN, son of John and Catharine Bittinger, of Franklin township, aged 2 years and 11 months. On the 5th inst., MARIA CATHARINE, daughter of the same, aged 4 years 6 months and 6 days. On the 3d inst., EPHRAIM, son of Joseph and Barbara Emly, of Franklin township, aged 4 years 2 months and 12 days. On the 8th inst., MARY ANN, daughter of John Laidy, of Franklin township, aged 2 years 7 months and 4 days. On the 10th inst., very suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH WALTER, consort of Mr. John Walter, of Butler township, aged 62 years and 19 days. On Friday last, an infant child of Wm. S. Hamilton, Esq., of Butler township.

MAKE YOURSELF SAFE!

THE ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, is now regularly meeting and prepared to insure Real and Personal Property against loss by fire. The Company is based upon the Mutual system, and will be confined in its operations to the county of Adams. Applications can be made to either of the officers, or to any of the Board of Managers, who will furnish every requisite information. (By) Blank applications, with copies of the By-Laws, can be had by the Managers, on application to the Secretary.

SAMUEL MILLER, President.
D. A. BERNER, Secretary.
President—John Musselman, Jr.
Treasurer—A. B. Stevenson.
Executive Committee—Robert M. Cardy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King, Managers—Joseph King, Peter Diehl, Robert M. Cardy, Jacob Grist, William Gardner, John Haines, Andrew Heintzelman, Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Henry A. Pickard, D. A. Buehler, John Musselman, Jr., Joseph R. Henry, Bernard Hildebrand, John Busby, Jacob King, Wm. B. Wilson, Amos Lelever, A. B. Kurtz, J. B. Danner, Jacob Balfanzberger.
Gettysburg, June 9.

TO PLASTERERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned, on or before the 28th of June, for PLASTERING THE NEWLY ERECTED CHURCH IN ARENDSTOWN. All requisite information can be had by application to either of the undersigned.
John Lower, Nicholas Bushey,
Andrew Bittinger, Henry Fehrl,
John Walter, John Hoover,
Building Committee.
June 9.

LOOK HERE!

230 Acres of good Land, in Liberty township, Adams county, one mile from Fairfield, eight from Gettysburg, and five from Emmitsburg, for sale, very low. For particulars see Handbill at the principal public houses in the County, and also in York and vicinity.

JOHN EIKER

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLE TOWN, is now fully organized, and ready to receive applications for the Insurance of Properties, within the limits prescribed by the Charter of the Company. Application may be made to either of the Directors, who will explain everything connected with the Company.

N. B. Applications should be made immediately to
JOS. A. SHORE, Pres't.
Wm. M. Shultz, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
George BARNUM, Joseph L. Shores,
Frank A. Bittinger, Jas. B. Buehler,
Enoch LATTIMER, Jos. A. Shore,
Wm. M. Shultz.
May 26.

Now for Bargains.

KELLER KURTZ

As added to his usual large stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, a large assortment of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, of every variety, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat. Can't fail and see them.
May 25.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

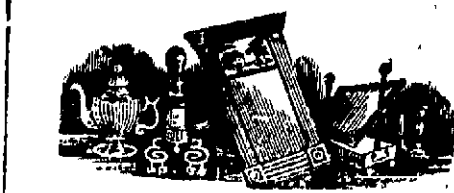
NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an assessment of TAXES FOR 1851, upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1851, and paid to Collectors on or before Saturday the 28th day of June next, and Collectors are hereby required to make such assessment to all persons owing on or before that day. Collectors will be required to make payment of the Taxes on or before Tuesday the 1st of July next, otherwise they will not be entitled to any amount. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon the Tax-payers personally.

J. G. MOORE, Assessor.
JOHN MUSSULMAN, Jr.,
JOHN GRIEST,
Attorneys, J. AUSTIN, Clerk.
May 12.

SHINGLES.

ON hand and for sale, a large lot of OAK and CHESTNUT SHINGLES.

GEO. ARNOLD.
June 2.



NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVIS ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axes, Saddlery, CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Staffs.

In general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally. Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We earnestly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public patronage, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANKER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE"

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

AND Staple and Fancy Stationery.

KELLER KURTZ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that in addition to his former extensive Stock, he has just received from the Eastern Cities, an elegant assortment of

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS, comprising some of the finest editions published in the United States; the Poets and Standard Authors, in elegant bindings; Family, Quarto and Small Bibles, of every variety of size and binding; HYMN BOOKS, for every denomination; Gift Miniature Volumes; TOY BOOKS, in endless variety;

SCHOOL BOOKS

in wholesale or retail quantities, at the very lowest prices; BLANK BOOKS, an extensive and varied assortment; Copy-books, Bath, Post,

OUR WHIG GOVERNOR.

The Greene county paper thus sums up in brief some reasons for advocating the reelection of our present excellent Whig Governor:

We call to our mast-head to-day the name of William F. Johnston as our choice for the next gubernatorial candidate. The considerations which actuate us in so doing we briefly subjoin. He is our first choice for Governor.

Because, He is "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," thus coming up fully to the standard required and sought after in the good old days of our fathers, in all candidates for office.

Because, He has made one of the best and most efficient Governors that ever guided the destinies of the State.

Because, He has ever vindicated our State honor and credit, whether assailed by partisans at home or fanatics abroad.

Because, He has ceaselessly, since his elevation to the gubernatorial chair, exhibited a paramount desire to rid our State of an enormous debt, and our citizens from the heavy and oppressive burdens of accumulated taxation.

Because, he has shown an abiding zeal for the cause of the people, with no opposition could dampen, and no combination of adverse circumstances abridge.

Because, He has proven himself to possess the most exalted talents and accomplishments of the wise Statesman and Civilian, which have made his name known throughout the Union, and endeared his fame to every lover of true Republican policy, and correct Democratic usage.

Because, Fearless in the discharge of every duty which he finds prescribed in the Constitution or in his oath to support and advance the common weal, no mean or mercenary considerations have ever, or will ever, mislead him in the discharge of his Executive functions.

Because, Under the workings of measures advocated and sustained by him, the State debt has been reduced half a million of dollars; and if he were continued as Governor the credit of the State would be so plainly and palpably invigorated, that no sophistry of Locofisism would be found sufficient to go back and enlarge again our indebtedness, and raise again our taxes to the present exorbitant and tyrannical standard. But, on the contrary, the people's money would be appropriated in its right channel instead of paying Locofoco electioneering expenditures, and party pets.

Because, He is now the choice of a large majority of the people of the State for their next Governor.

Because, His nomination by the Whig State Convention would infuse life into the great Whig party, and inspire his friends with an energy that would command success.

Another Division of Mexico.—The New York Tribune learns from a reliable gentleman, directly from California, that a very extensive scheme is on foot for separating from the Mexican Republic the rich State of Sonora. Various bands have left California expressly for the purpose; our informant supposes that in all five hundred daring and well armed men have set out on the expedition.

The people and administration of Sonora are said to be in the plot, being dissatisfied with the condition of Mexico, particularly because they have received no share of the American indemnity. It is contemplated to declare the State independent of Mexico, organize a provisional Government, and finally get it annexed to the United States. It lies on the Gulf of California, between 27 deg. and 33 deg. North latitude, is about half as large as Texas, and is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially silver.

The Tribune adds:—Another expedition to take possession of Lower California and seize on the port of Mazatlan in the State of Chinaloa, is much talked of. At Mazatlan this enterprise would be likely to meet a more hostile reception. The people of that place, our informant tells us, are quite inimical to Americans, and would like another war as a means of getting money, not only from the support of American armies in their country, but from a new indemnity, which they count on for another slice of territory.

Madam Pontabla is said to be the richest property-holder in New Orleans.—Her estate is worth about two millions of dollars—one-half of it is in France. The Delta says that, in proportion to its population, New Orleans has a greater number of number of rich men than any other city in the Union; there are but a few millionaires, but a large number who own from \$200,000 to \$500,000. It adds "property has advanced so rapidly in value here that a man goes rich imperceptibly. A man who has \$50,000 or \$40,000 may quickly fold his arms, and wait for a few years, without producing a cent, and wake up to find himself very wealthy. He may buy a swamp, or a suburban lot, and take a voyage to the Mediterranean, and on his return, find his property doubled in value."

Abolitionist Sent Off.—We learn from the Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot, that on Sunday last, McBride, the abolitionist preacher, (who, with Adam Crooks, had been given notice to quit the section,) was met by about two hundred citizens, when on his way to an appointment for preaching, and conducted over the county line—giving bond in \$1,000 never to return to Georgia, and to leave the State, and not to send any publication whatever on the subject of slavery, into North Carolina. The whole affair was done most peacefully.

A Modern Divorce.—The following is a perfect copy of a document recently issued by a justice of the peace at Galena, Ill.:

"This is to certify that B—D—and his wife were parted before me on the day of June 184— on account that they could not agree with each other, and each party gave consent so to do, never more to interfere with each other unless by consent of each other; therefore if any should attempt to be joined together again, you have to come before me to put together again.

"Witness my hand S—B—Justice of the peace and Attorney at Law. Dated at Galena, Ill. Davis County.

Extremes meet.—"A proverb which finds an old illustration in the recent action of the English Parliament and the California Legislature. These two bodies, which may be considered as lying at the extremes of civilization, both adjourned lately for reasons of like nature and importance—the first to attend the Derby races, and the latter to witness a bull and bear fight.

Horrible Tragedy.

On the 7th inst., a dreadful tragedy occurred in Roxbury, Mass. On that day, a young man, a stranger, ascertained to be Ephraim G. Daggett, an insane patient from Maine, called at the house of Dr. A. H. Cummings, of Roxbury, about 11 o'clock. Of that morning, saying he was hungry, and that he was willing to chop wood or do any other jobs about the house for his dinner. He was supplied with food, and after dinner loitered about the house until six o'clock, when he was furnished with tea. The doctor went out about seven o'clock on a professional errand, leaving Daggett, who soon after complained of pain in his heart. He subsequently entered the sitting room, still complaining of pain, took a seat, untied his neck-handkerchief, opened his shirt bosom, and said he wanted to see Dr. Cummings. His strange manner alarmed Mrs. Cummings, and she asked a Miss Crosby, who was present, to go and call in some of the neighbors. Miss Crosby, who was holding in her lap Dr. Cummings' daughter, a child about four years old, set the little girl down for the purpose of complying with the request.

The moment she did so, Daggett rose, and, after muttering in a low tone for a moment, exclaimed, "It is no use, she must go." He seized the child by the hair of the head, pulled her across his knee, and cut her head almost off with a razor which he drew from his pocket! The appalled mother attempted to rescue her sweet innocent from the grasp of the slaughterer; but she was attacked, and sustained a wound in the hand. She finally succeeded in rescuing the lifeless body of her child, and with it ran into the street, the infant's head dangling over her shoulder. Daggett still in pursuit, attempting to strike her neck with the raised razor.

The appearance of the affrighted mother, as she ran frantic through the streets for help—holding in her arms her almost headless child, bleeding from every severed vein—was a sight too awful to be described. The neighbors soon heard her outcry, and upon their approach, Daggett, who had followed Mrs. Cummings some distance, receded to the piazza of the doctor's house, and there cut his own throat in such a manner as to produce death in less than ten minutes. The scene of blood was terrible to behold—the sitting room and hall of the house, the piazza outside, and the streets adjacent, were stained with it.

Serious Street Encounter in Lynchburg, Va.—We learn from the Richmond Republican that a serious rencounter took place on Thursday, in the town of Lynchburg, between the editor of the Virginia, A. W. C. Terry, Esq., and Mr. James D. Saunders, son of Dr. James Saunders, one of the members of the Convention now in session in Richmond. The difficulty between Messrs. Saunders and Terry grew out of certain strictures made by the latter gentleman, in the columns of the Virginia, upon the course of the father of the former, in regard to the Basis Question, so long under discussion in the State Convention. It is said that the combatants met in the street, after an article to which Mr. Saunders took exception had appeared on Thursday morning in the Virginia. Some words were passed, and both parties drew their weapons—revolvers—and fired several shots, most of which took effect, and both have since died.

The Condition of Mexico.—Runners of a revolution are rife in Mexico. The Government seems to be at its wit's end, and Congress is no better off. After spending many months in a vain endeavor to devise ways and means for replenishing their exhausted exchequer, they now find themselves in a worse condition than at first.—The only practicable measure, that of removing the "prohibitions," or restrictions, which now paralyze the industry and commerce of the country, has been set aside.—For some time the Chambers have been engaged in discussing the expediency of granting the President extraordinary powers, so that he may be able to raise funds in his own way, without any necessity for recourse to Congress. This measure at last passed the Senate, and was, at the last accounts, still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. A committee of that body had reported in favor of it, and there is little doubt that it passed on the last day of the session. This would make Aristia a virtual dictator, and will open the door for the attempts of other aspirants. In fact the country seems to be in a very distracted condition, and rapidly approaching a state of anarchy similar to that which preceded the war with the United States.

The Runkees in Sweden.—The different nations of the world—even the most enlightened, are resorting to American enterprise, science and mechanical skill. A Mr. Robinson, of this country, is about to erect in Sweden and Norway a number of lines of magnetic telegraph. He has been granted a privilege for the enterprise, which is to endure for fifty years; and a company, including several heavy capitalists in New York and Stockholm, has been formed under his auspices. A charter for a similar undertaking will, it is expected, be granted from the Government of Denmark.

Jeany Lind's Liberty.—The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jeany Lind. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement from which it appears that, beside the \$1,000 given by her to the church last year, she has contributed \$12,000, partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also procured a communion service of silver, and has given the pastor \$1,000 to pay some debts, to furnish his parsonage, and to buy an insurance on his life.

Important Arrest.—Benjamin F. Brown, a few years since a respectable and reputable officer in one of the public departments of the United States Government, and afterwards a candidate for the House of Representatives for the office of Danbury, has been arrested and brought to this city, where he now lies in default, with a bail of \$25,000 in jail, charged with a felony committed upon the General Land Office by means of forgery.—Washington Tribune.

Fatal English Runaways.—Some school-girl in Winchester, Dublin county, Ohio, got into a quarrel about a swing near the S. L. house, on Friday last week, when she struck another with a club so severely as to cause her death in a few days. The one who struck the blow was arrested, but afterwards discharged.

Maryland.

The new Constitution for the State of Maryland, which has just been ratified by a large majority of the votes polled on the question of its adoption, though by a minority of the voters in the State, will go into operation on the fourth of July next; and the judges and other officers of the State, with a few exceptions, will be chosen by the popular vote on the first Wednesday of November next. There appears, however, to be no provision in respect to the election of members of Congress, who will have to be chosen, as heretofore, in October.

It is a singular fact (says the Clipper) that the Convention which adopted this Constitution was called by a minority of the people of the State; the Constitution ordered to be engrossed by a minority of the Convention; and the project finally ratified by a minority.

Enlargement of the Capitol.—It is said that the President has decided on the plan for the enlargement of the Capitol. The corner-stone is to be laid on the 4th of July next. The plan adopted is said to be that of Mr. Young, architect, who unfortunately was drowned last fall in the Potomac. It adds two wings to the North and South of the Capitol, one for a Senate Hall and another for a Hall of Representatives. The proposed Hall of Representatives is to be of such capacity as not only to answer for the number of Representatives under the Union law, 223, but capable of extension as may be necessary hereafter, with ample accommodations for public auditories, committee rooms, &c.

Most Amusing Scene.—A few weeks since, while court was sitting at Paris, in Lamar county, Texas, and while the tavern of Mr. Tucker was filled with lawyers, litigants, witnesses, &c., a robbery was committed upon the premises, attended with most ludicrous circumstances. Mr. Tucker and his numerous guests retired to their beds at the usual hour, and after a night of profound and undisturbed slumber awoke, every mother's son of them, careless and punctilious—some daring thief had entered their sleeping apartments, and had abstracted and carried off every rag of clothing belonging to every soul in the house. The Bonham Advertiser intimates that when the fact was known and the thing understood, a series of *tableaux vivants*, of the most ludicrously interesting nature, were offered by the garment lodgers, the sufferers themselves laughing long and heartily at the ridiculous figures each other cut while shying and dodging about in search of their missing clothing. It was not long, however, before the missing garments were found stacked in the public square, whither the burglars had carried them; and now came the serious feature of the business—every pocket had been rummaged, every red cent taken, all were empty. Several emigrants had lost all their money, and the lawyers attending the court were reduced to a par with the clients who had the day before lined their pockets for them. Some four hundred and odd dollars was the net profit of that particular night's work to the enterprising projector, who got entirely off undetected.

A Philadelphia Quaker.—A certain "Friend," whom we very well knew, was recently at a distant place of summer resort. He stepped into the post office one morning, and while there the Postmaster asked him if he knew any English people staying at the hotel? "Why does this ask?" said the Quaker. "Because," said the Postmaster, "there are half a dozen letters directed to England by the next steamer, and as the postage to Boston is not paid I cannot send them. If I cannot find the writers of them, they will be forwarded to the dead letter office in Washington." Our "Friend" looked at the letters. They were all double, and he remarked, "They appear to be family letters, and no doubt will be most welcome if received, or may cause great anxiety if they should not be." "I cannot help it," said the Postmaster. "Well, I can, if this cannot; what is the postage?" "For six double letters, three dollars." "Well, here is the money; they will please mark the letters 'paid,' and send them to Boston." And with this injunction the Philadelphia Quaker left the post office, his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—New York Gazette.

God bless that man!

"The Law is no Respector of Persons."

A Case in England.—At the World's Fair a recent incident in high life has caused quite a sensation in fashionable circles. The truth of the old adage, "the law is no respecter of persons," has been realized.

Capt. Somerset, of the Coldstream Guards, drove his phaeton and pair into Hyde Park, contrary to the rules, and he was stopped by a policeman. The captain whipped the policeman severely, and finally drove on. He was stopped, however, taken in charge, and brought before Mr. Hardwick, at the Marlborough Police Office. After that magistrate had heard the case, he committed Captain Somerset to ten days in the House of Correction! The haughty captain, of aristocratic name and position, tried to beg off by the payment of any sum of money, but the firm and impartial magistrate would not swerve from the sentence—very properly warning the captain that he should not be a better example of obedience to the laws. This is considered by some a very severe sentence, but Mr. Hardwick, by so doing, is immortalized for the justness and fearless exercise of his magisterial power and judgment. It is said to be the most remarkable case in English jurisprudence since the incarceration of Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales, for striking the Chief Justice. Captain Somerset has been visited in jail by many of the most distinguished persons in society. The Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Stafford, (then of the Duke of Sutherland), Lord Melbourne, besides Piers, M. P.'s, and military men were among the visitors. strenuous efforts were made at the Home Office for his relief from jail, but Sir Geo. Grey's private secretary waited upon the prisoner and told him that Sir George would not conscientiously advise Her Majesty to remit any portion of the sentence. Capt. Somerset's wear of the prison clothes and bed, precisely as the other prisoners.

Don't let battleships between the Roman and French officers continue. The French authorities in Rome caused ten thousand rations and a large supply of ammunition to be taken to the Castle of St. Angelo. Symptoms of dissatisfaction are palpably being manifest in many of the Roman States, and there are apprehensions of serious results.

Important Invention.

Our citizens and the people at large, will be glad to learn, that a machine has been invented in London, by which fires can be instantaneously extinguished. This invention has been tested and approved, and is now in extensive use in England and France; and, of course, will soon be introduced into the United States. The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:

"Our readers will remember some mention of the invention in a late letter of our London correspondent. Since then we have received from a friend in England a pamphlet containing a description of the invention, and numerous testimonials of its efficiency in immediately extinguishing the most raging flames. The apparatus is nearly as portable as a fire bucket; the article used (anti-combustive gas) is perfectly innocuous to life or comfort without injury to property, and at the same time instantaneously destructive to flame. These appear, upon ample testimony, to be literal facts; yet the American public have, from some cause or other, not yet been favored with a participation in the advantages of this great invention. The English patent is vested in a regularly organized company, with manufacturing establishments, doing extensive business, and sharing dividends. Their wonder-working, fire-subduing engines are rapidly distributing to every part of the British Empire. The Queen, the greater number of the nobility, and many of the principal manufacturers have the machines in their palaces, mansions, and establishments. The Association for promoting Emigration to the Canterbury settlement in New Zealand take the machines out in the vessels conveying emigrants. The invention is strongly recommended by many principal officers of the Royal Navy and well-informed commanders in the merchant service; and Lord Brougham recently said that he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having some of these machines on board.

The Royal Commissioners for the Great Industrial Exhibition have directed the introduction of them into the Crystal Palace, for the protection of the invaluable articles collected at the World's Fair; and if we may judge from the tone of all the leading journals, and the expressions, both public and private, of influential and intelligent individuals, few inventions of the present day have created a greater sensation in the European public.

Companies are now forming, upon a large scale, both in England and France, with a view to protection from fire, by the substitution of this new anti-fire agent for the old mode of conquering that dangerous enemy.

The apparatus is said to be so easy of application that a child may use it. It will prove to be a great preservative of life and property, and there should be no time lost in bringing it into use in this country."

Great Family Meeting.

Ezekiel De Camp, of Butler county, Ohio, who has resided on the same farm for 38 years, invited all his descendants to dine with him on Wednesday last. The larger part of them were present and partook of a sumptuous farmer's dinner. For want of house room an arbor was erected in the yard adjacent to the house, and tables prepared for the occasion. The old gentleman, 72 years of age, and his companion for more than 50 years, sat at the head of the table. Then were arranged in order 14 children, 88 grand children, 28 great grand children, and 50 who had intermarried with the family—making 160—39 were dead or absent.

The children of the Patriarch were 17 in number, viz: 12 sons and 5 daughters.—One died at 10 years old; the other 10 lived to be heads of families, two of whom have since died. The eleven sons now living are all industrious, enterprising mechanics, viz: 5 bricklayers, 4 carpenters, 1 stone-cutter, and 1 millwright. Nine of these sons are residents of Cincinnati, and several of them have been leading men in their departments for more than twenty years. Thirteen of fourteen children are active members of the Methodist, Baptist, or Presbyterian churches.

This family scene was one of the most interesting and gratifying scenes we ever witnessed. We doubt whether a family meeting equal in all respects ever assembled in the West. It is worthy of remark, that the best understanding and the most cordial feeling has ever prevailed in all the family relations.—Cincinnati Gaz.

Depraved Scene later a man and a girl saw an old man.—In Philadelphia, last Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a depraved scene took place in Second street, below Federal, between an old sow and an old man, named Wm. Thornley, who resides in the immediate vicinity. The sow belongs to Mr. Charles Vaggers, and with a family of little pigs, was "grubbing" around Second street, when the little one ran into a shop kept by a Mrs. Grubb. She attempted to drive them out, and in doing so there was more or less spitting among them, which excited the old sow. As she somewhat excitedly entered the shop, in the height of which Mr. Thornley, who is an aged man, attempted to drive the sow and the little away. He had scarcely entered the door of the shop before the old sow made an attack on him, and a fearful result took place. Mr. Thornley was thrown down, and was left in the big thigh, and arm, and low back, and would cry, hearily for help. The sow for a few minutes had complete control of him, and it is quite likely that he would have been killed had it not for the timely intervention of Mr. Chas. J. Hume, who ran by, and who rushed from his shop, carrying him in hand, and commenced a hattering array at the infuriated pig. The sow, which prevailed in consequence was intense. The old sow and the little ones were finally driven away, and Mr. Thornley was taken home and placed under the care of a physician.

Barrel Full.—At Baltimore, on Friday last, a bricklayer named Geo. Wilson, employed on the new gas works, fell from the top of the stack or chimney to the ground, a distance of near fifty feet.

He fell backward through the interior of the chimney, and it was at first supposed he was severely injured as to render his recovery impossible. On his removal to his residence, however, Dr. M. Chittum found that no bones were broken, and that his injuries were not such as to endanger his life.

A revival of Religion in all the churches at New Haven, Ct., during the past winter and spring, has resulted in conversions, it is said, to the number of not less than seven hundred and fifty.

A Railroad through the African Desert.

An English paper, by the last arrival, has the following article in relation to this enterprise and its results:

The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria by way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skillful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon one hundred thousand Arabs and Copts to the labor, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York. The traveller will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at the mammoth depot in the midst of the "waste howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shores of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the Delta of the Nile.

A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit—through the regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Horeb—now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery.—Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his contemporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the Land of Promise. In this now drear solitude the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and bid sumptuous mansions and temples and mighty cities rise at its command.

This was the path of the multitudinous hosts of Amru, the successor of Mahomet, when he led his fanatical and victorious thousands from Syria to Cairo and Alexandria, poured his dense dark masses upon Southern Europe, and aimed to subject the Cross to the Crescent. These vast and arid deserts, over which the bald and rocky Sinai frowns in stern grandeur, long afterwards trembled beneath the tread of armed millions, whirling like some horrible tempest through the scene of Israel's trial and punishment. He who, from the position of an humble subaltern, reached the throne of the Bourbons by a series of usurpations the most wonderful on record, would rival the fame and miracles of the Hebrew lawgiver. He eyes the same waters that closed over the engulfed chariot and horsemen of Pharaoh, and exhibits the tenacity of attempting to pass dry-shod through the stormy waters of the Arabian sea.

But what was this desecration in comparison with the panting and coughing of the iron horse, within view of the spot where the burning bush exhibited its mysterious sign to the trembling Moses, where the tables of the law were broken into fragments, and over which the pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, hovered and guided the people of Israel to the lovely region of the Philistines and Canaanites.

The tour of the Holy Land, which, in the days of the Crusaders, was a pilgrimage of imminent peril, and accompanied by privations and sufferings little short of martyrdom, will soon be accomplished by a party from New York or St. Louis, within the limit of a single season. The tomb of Aaron, the site of Calvary, the Mount of Olives, and the shores of the beautiful Sea of Galilee, will soon be as accessible as the Tower of London or the Lake of Como are now, and all the scenes of Scripture History become familiar to the eye, and commonplace in the mind of almost every transatlantic tourist.

A Sentimental Robber.—A fellow entered the house of Mr. Fitch, in St. Louis, recently, and rifled the bureau of their contents. He was not satisfied with his theft, but seeing a young lady asleep, he stole a kiss, which aroused the sleeper, who seized the thieving rascal by the coat, raised an alarm, and the fellow was caught and safely lodged in prison, where he will have time to reflect upon the danger of indulging in sentiment when business is to be attended to.

A Great Victory.—The man John B. Hardon, lately hung by Lynch law in Milton, Fla., with a negro, for murder, confessed the crime and said he richly deserved death for he had been a villain all his life. He had twenty wives living and had killed sixteen men, and all he was sorry for was that he was not permitted to live long enough to kill four more. Repentance and remorse were strangers to him. He said his father and mother were both hung.

Eaten up by Cannibals.—The boat's crew of the French corvette Meneme, were sent on the 28th of November last to find a passage for her on the Western side of New Caledonia, in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was dispatched, and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Meneme and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners, and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The humanitarians and crews of the cannibals were destroyed, some persons taken, and twenty others shot.

Jointed Costume at Panama.—The Havana Herald says it has seen a native girl who wears a jointed American double English (china) linked together so as to form a chain. On the persons of two others we have seen from \$1,000 to \$5,000 worth of pearls and diamonds, with hundreds of dollars worth of rich lace; and yet all were imported, during times and stockings necessary to complete their costume.

Puffing at Public Auction Victims the Sol.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided at Harrisburg, that the employment of a public puff at a public auction, vitiate a sale, and the buyer is defrauded, even though he did not pay more than the article was worth in the opinion of witnesses. A man is demanded who never he is induced by artful means, to bid more than he otherwise would—and when the price is over so little enhanced by a secret contrivance, he is cheated. This is an important decision, which auctioneers will do well to bear in mind.

The glass palace, at London, continues to attract its thousands; upwards of 50,000 persons passed through its doors in one day.

A gentleman in Cincinnati has trained a pair of elks to trot in harness; attached to a buggy they ran a mile in three and a half minutes.

The President's Tour.

"Is that your President?" asked a foreigner, as the stately form of Washington was one day seen passing in the street.

"Yes," was the reply of the American; "that is Gen. Washington."

"Indeed?" was the rejoinder of the astonished stranger. "Where is his guard?"

"Here!" replied the American, striking his hand upon his heart. We are reminded of the above anecdote, than which nothing more sublime is recorded in the annals of Greece and Rome, by reading the remarks of a foreign editor of a journal published in this country, on the late progress of President Fillmore through the northern cities. He contrasts it with the royal progress of a similar cortege in the old world. There the representatives of power cannot move without being encircled by the hirling sabres and lances of life guardsmen; here, the heat of every American citizen is the shield of his ruler. The reason of this difference is obvious; there the sovereign requires to be protected against the people, because his is a power imposed upon them—here he requires no such protection, because he represents a power conferred by the people themselves.—Boston Reper.

Reaction in South Carolina.—The Richmond Enquirer says: "We are gratified to be able to state that our 'private advices' lead us to believe that a wonderful reaction against secession is now going on in South Carolina. We so learned yesterday through a gentleman who has just returned from the heart of the Palmetto State, having spent the greater part of the last six months in the interior of that State. It was he who, nearly three months since, on his return from South Carolina, assured us that the disunion feeling was universal.—He now returns, after a second protracted visit, and states, with equal emphasis, that the reaction now at work is most marked."

A Slave Case in Cleveland.—Last week a small party of Southerners, passed through Cleveland, Ohio, for the East, one of whom, Miss Miner, had a female slave with her. The Abolitionists got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve her from the service of her mistress. The court on a hearing decided that Miss Miner by bringing her slave into a free State, had by that act, made her a free woman, and that she was at liberty to go where she pleased. She, however, did not so much as thank the Abolitionists for their interference in her behalf. She chose to remain with her mistress. As the party was about getting on the *Empire State* to proceed to Buffalo, a crowd of colored men having learned their intention, collected about the boat, and as Miss Miner and her slave were stepping on the plank, one of the colored men caught hold of the latter and attempted to prevent her from going on board. One of the police officers of the city interfered and drove the crowd back, and thus relieved the strangers.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Samuel Ettriss, ship joiner, residing at No. 8 China street, above Front, in Southwark, Philadelphia, was horribly burned at his residence on Tuesday night. He had been hurt in consequence of a fall he had received some time since, and while in the act of getting a wine bottle, that was filled with alcohol and camphor, from the top of a closet, in order to bathe himself, he accidentally broke the neck off. The contents fell over his person, which ignited in an instant from a lighted lamp that he was holding in one of his hands. His wife, a sickly woman, was lying in bed in another room, and was unable to render him much assistance. The screams of the man brought the neighbors to his assistance, and the flames were extinguished as soon as was possible. Mr. Ettriss was shockingly injured from head to foot, one of his ears being literally burnt to a crisp. A physician was called in immediately, but it was feared that the injuries of the unfortunate man were so bad that he could not survive.

Robin Story.—We heard a story of the performance of a robin in the garden of one of our citizens, on Friday last, which interested us not a little, inasmuch as the little creature and his mate exhibited a sagacity, amounting to human reason. The incident occurred in the garden of Mr. John Bromham, which is a large one, reaching from his house in Olive street over to Warren street. While he was attending to some part of it, near his house, a robin flew about him apparently in great excitement. He took but little notice of it at first; but the bird persisted in every effort to attract his attention, and was soon successful. Mr. B. remembered that there was a robin's nest in a tree at the end of the garden, and thought there might be some trouble there, and started in that direction. The bird accompanied him, keeping close by his side, chattering violently all the way. On approaching the nest he found the female bird equally agitated, and on taking deliberate observation, discovered a very young robin sitting on the high fence, and a cat below intently watching it, and ready to pounce upon it on the failure of its attempt to reach the tree. Mr. B. threw away the cat, when the two birds instantly came to the assistance of their young one, one raised it to try its new fledged wings, for the tree, which it did, and safely reached it, nest, to the great apparent delight of the whole feathered family. The bird had seen enough of Mr. B. to know that he would not injure it or its progeny—it knew that he could protect them, and knew how to attract his attention and lead him to the scene of danger—and it knew that it would not be safe for it to encourage its young one to make any effort to reach the tree while the dread enemy was below, ready to spring upon it in case of its failure. Is not all this very near akin to human reason?—New Haven Palladium.

Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco in the Austrian States of Italy, as well as in the Papal States, is so great, and the revenue derived from it by the Government forms so important part of their resources, that the Republicans of those States have aimed a serious blow at the power of the Government by combinations to prevent smoking and the use of tobacco. Both Governments have issued penal ordinances to counteract these efforts.

Lynch Law in Florida.—We learn from Jacksonville, Fla., that a man named Hardon, and also a colored man, were executed by lynch law at Milton, in that State, on the 30th ult., for murdering a man named Smith. They were apprehended soon after the commission of the crime, and immediately hung by the populace.

Stringent Liquor Bill.—The most important act of legislation, perhaps, by the Maine Legislature, at its late session, was the passage of a very stringent liquor bill.

This law forbids the manufacture or sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except by authorized and licensed town agents, and then only for medicinal and mechanical purposes. If any unlicensed person shall manufacture or sell these liquors he is subjected, for the first conviction, to a fine of \$100; for the second conviction, to a fine of \$200; and for the third \$200, and four months imprisonment.

It authorizes the search of stores, &c., for spirituous liquors, when there is reason to believe that such liquors are intended for sale without license, and the destruction of the liquor, unless proved to be imported, and in the original packages in which it was imported.

No person engaged in the unlawful traffic is allowed to sit on a jury in any case arising under this act; and all such cases coming before the Superior Court, are to take precedence of all other business, except those criminal cases where the parties are actually under arrest and awaiting trial.

Sudden Death.—A little girl, about 11 years of age, daughter of widow D. A. Loyal, while riding in a wagon with her mother and another lady, on the way from Bethel to Newton, on Friday last, died almost instantly, the result of fear, it is supposed, as she was observed to be much frightened by the spirited horse they were driving. The whip was dropped, and she alighted and picked it up, and on resuming her seat leaned her head against the dash-board. Her mother spoke to her but received no answer, and on lifting her up, she gasped once, and was a corpse.—Danbury, Ct. Times.

A Perilous Position.—Joseph Seigfried, who has contracted to paint the spire of the Presbyterian Church on Main street, ascended, on Thursday afternoon, to within some six feet of the top, by ingeniously attaching a block-and-tackle to a hook, and fastening the lower end to a large basket.—He took passage for the upper regions in that frail baraque, and reached an elevation of 150 feet from the ground. Having been drawn up as high as the apparatus would admit, and wishing to fasten a wire to the topmost spire, he climbed up the rope and stood upon the tackle block, holding with one hand to some projecting pieces of tin, while he arranged the wire with the other. While in this perilous position, he felt himself growing faint, and his grasp relaxing. He immediately slipped down into the basket, where he lay, nearly exhausted, some ten minutes, with his head projecting over one side of the receptacle, and his feet over the opposite. It was almost enough to sicken a landsman to view the feat. Had Mr. S. fallen from the peak of the steeple he would never have known what hurt him.—Chillicothe, O. Gas.

Lynch Robbery.—The jewelry store of N. Hazen, at Cincinnati, Ohio, was entered on the morning of the 1st instant and robbed of property to the amount of about six thousand dollars. Among other things stolen were forty-two gold watches, which cost more than one hundred dollars each.

Heavy Breach of Promise Vindict.—At Providence, on Thursday, a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, assessed \$1800 damages upon one

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To the People of Pennsylvania:
It will not be forgotten that the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has fixed Harrisburg, as the place, and the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October next as the time for their Annual Exhibition. There is no State in the Union whose climate, soil and habits of the people afford more ample resources than our own for a creditable exhibition of their skill and industry. There is nothing raised, grown, or manufactured upon the face of the earth, which is not more or less interesting in the study and science of Agriculture. The farmer, the horticulturist, the inventor, the mechanic, are all cordially and earnestly invited to contribute and participate in the harvest which will be reaped by the occasion, and especially do we invite the old, experienced and proven of our mothers and daughters, upon whose hands and good example we are so dependent for all the domestic comforts of life.

Arrangements are now being made for selecting the grounds and providing separate and safe places for all animals and articles which shall be presented for exhibition. All the canals and railways of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg, and visitors will come and go on them at half the usual rates.

The young men of the State are reminded that the Ploughing Match will afford them an opportunity for the display of their skill, the training of their teams and the fitness of their implements.

While we address this communication to the people of our State, it will not be understood that it is designed to exclude the citizens of other States, much less to avoid the honorable competition which their contributions may afford. Now is the time to prepare. By direction of the Executive Committee.

FREDERICK WATTS,
President of the State Agricultural Society,
Carlisle, May, 1881.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DUREE, as a candidate for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE of the Judicial District, at the ensuing election, York, June 2.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

W. W. PAXTON,
Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER. I am a native of Adams County, and have resided here for many years. I am a member of the Adams County Association, and have been active in its proceedings. I am a man of integrity, and I am confident that I can discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. I am grateful for your support.

DANIEL PLANK,
Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON,
Butler township, Jan. 27.

Chief of the County.

To the Voters of Adams County:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief of the County, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORRIS,
Straban township, Jan. 27.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned respectfully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election. If elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

THOMAS WARREN,
Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT,
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow Citizens of Adams County:
I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes, and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties.

JONAS ROTH,
Butler township, May 5.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

JESSE JOHNS,
Patenburg, (T. & S.) Mar. 5.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of SKELLY'S CASSIMERES, for gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 20.

RIBBONS, COLLARS, Lace and Edgings, Colours.

Henry, Be. sent to every taste. At

April 14.

JUST received, a few short cheap Cloth

and COATS. Also, some few Cassimeres. PART of every variety, at

March 15.

RECEIVED

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ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Best in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and

QUEENSWARE.

ever offered in this place. He invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

Call on him at his store, for the very

lowest prices, and he will be glad to

show his present and future assortment.

April 14.

Arrangements are now being made for

selecting the grounds and providing

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and articles which shall be presented for

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Carlisle, May, 1881.

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PROTHONOTARY.

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Should I be successful, I promise to

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Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

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promptly and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT,

Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

SHERIFFALTY.

Fellow Citizens of Adams County:

I beg leave to offer myself as a

Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at

the coming election, and respectfully

solicit your support. Should I be so

fortunate, by and through your good

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the

City of Philadelphia, with a complete

assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the

season, and at low prices, to suit the

times.

The assortment is large and full, and the

quality, quality and price.

Call and judge for yourselves.

April 28.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR \$1.00!

CAPS AT CENT!

S. S. McCREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his

Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly

neat in shape, and just such a Hat as

will adorn the human figure to the

greatest advantage—price from \$2

to \$4.00. Also, Men's and Boys' Hats,

from \$1.00 to \$2.00. Good Fur, Russia, and

Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men,

from \$1.00 to \$2.00. CAPS of every description,

men and boys, at prices ranging from 50

cents to \$1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for

yourselves. The undersigned will not be

undersold by any establishment, either in

city or country.

S. S. McCREARY

Gettysburg, May 20.

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Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men,

Choice Poetry.

BE KIND.

Be kind to thy Father: for when thou wast young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy Mother: for now he is old,
His locks intermingled with gray;
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold—
Thy father is passing away.
Be kind to thy Mother: for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, may thy tears cheer and comfort her now,
For loving and kind has she been.
Remember thy mother: for thee she will pray
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness, then, clear her lone way,
E'en to the dark valleys of death.
Be kind to thy Brother: his heart will have dearth,
If the smiles of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to your brother, whoever you are;
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.
Be kind to thy Sister: not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;
The wealth of the ocean has fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More pleasant than wealth or renown.

CAST IN THY MITE.

He who gives little from his store,
If little be his means,
Tends on as far, the heavenward shore,
As he who gives ten times the more,
If ten times more he gains.
He may be useful here, who would,
And walk within a zone of light;
There is a treasury of good—
Cast in thy mite.
Thou may'st not have one piece of gold
To bless the poor man's palm;
But angels will with joy behold,
If thou hast words which can be told,
His troubled heart to calm;
For kind words are as honeyed streams,
And he the walker of the sod
Who gives them to his brother, seems
A messenger from God.
There are abuses, deep and loud,
Hoarse voices shrieking "Dread!"
And there are noble spirits bow'd,
And forms that flit among the crowd,
Like phantoms from the dead.
Crush but one atom of abuse,
Slay but a parasite of sin,
And God will sanctify the use
Of all thy powers therein.
And if thy brother weaker be,
If fully marks his path:
And if that thou be fully free,
If knowledge clings to thee,
Give not contempt nor wrath:
But from the garner of thy worth,
And from thy store of truth and light,
To serve thy brother's wants on earth,
Cast in thy mite.

Miscellaneous.

Old Age.

Speak carefully of its infirmities and bow reverentially to its gray hairs. There is something sacred in years. Nothing hardly so exasperates us as to hear the light or harsh words spoken to the white-haired sojourner whose form is bending under the weight of years. The man or woman should be shunned and pointed at who will treat age disrespectfully, laugh at its unsteady step, old-fashioned habits, or manner of speech. The reckless youth, who treats lightly the aged, forgets that time will wither his rounded form and chill the blood in his veins. Look at the old woman who steps unsteadily, her form bent somewhat, her hands long, and her sunken cheek cut with furrows. The husky man sneers at her. The ill-bred children laugh and titter as she stumbles. The rowdy young man listens with mock gravity to her confiding chat, and turns away to mimic the unfashionable speech of the "old granny." Shame!
We scorn and detest you while our heart clings more secretly around the tenement where the mind of other days yet lingers with its years of experience—its griefs and sorrows unforgotten, and its hope of a spring of bliss, where its youth is eternal. Bless you, old woman! The tremulous voice has a tone of wisdom. Your friendship and your respect are worth more than the applauds of the world. There is truth in the heart.
The old were once young. Remember this. The savages respect old age. If spared by time, the strongest of us will have to lean upon the arm of others. We love an old man or woman. Our seat is always ready for their weary forms. We venerate gray hairs. We love to look into their faded eyes, where the fire of youth has faded out, and the milder beams of years look out upon the shores of that shoreless sea, whose waves are bearing them to their rest.—Thank God that there are old people in the world. Peace be with them, and may they ever command veneration and respect.

The Grave.—A Beautiful Extract.

I love, in the twilight hour, when all is calm and peaceful, to disengage myself from the busy scenes of this world of din and noise, and hold sweet communion with the sleeping tenants of the grave. I love to wander amid the tombs, and read upon the lettered stone, or sculptured marble, the epitaph of those who have "shuffled off this mortal coil," and laid them down to pleasant dreams. There sleep in unbroken slumbers and peaceful repose, infancy in its bud, youth in its bloom, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its infirmity. There repose the friends and companions of our youth, with whom we were wont to spend the halcyon days of boyhood. There, too, are sleeping the remains of a pious mother, or a loved father, who in the wayward hours of infancy, when we were tempted to leave the path of rectitude, taught us to pray, and prepare for heaven; and who, amid the last pangs of dissolving mortality, bade us meet them in that happy country, where
"Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are left and feared no more."

I love to see the bell-flower, affection's appropriate emblem, bloom in grateful fragrance and attractive loveliness over the sacred spot that marks the resting place of the loved and beautiful—the pious and good of other days. I love, like my blessed Redeemer, to shed the tear of sympathy and affection over the turf-clad mound: for in the touching and sublime words of scripture, we are told—"JESUS WEPT."

I love to visit the grave yard, because in a few days, or years, at farthest, it will be the receptacle of this cumbersome clay—this earthly tabernacle, which has so long been heir to a thousand nameless ills and sorrows. I love the grave because it is a place of rest. There nothing shall mar our slumbers, or disturb our repose. "There the wicked cease to trouble, and the weary are at rest." Well may Job, in prospect of rest in the grave, exclaim—"I would not live always;" and the Psalmist—"Oh, that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away and be at rest."

"There is a calm for those that weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found,
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground.
"The storm that wrecks the wintry sky,
No more disturbs their dead repose
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose."

But the grave is not the finale of man. He is destined to rise in triumph from its portals, and claim an infinity of being beyond the starry realm. "Behold I show you a mystery, we shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; (for the trumpet shall sound); and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption and this mortal must put on IMMORTALITY."
At the mandate of DIVINITY, shall earth's slumbering millions, who have so long quietly reposed in their houses or dust, come forth from the dreary empire of the grave, with the loud pean of victory and triumph upon their immortal tongues—"ON GRAVE, WHERE IS THY VICTORY?"

"Now I Lay me Down to Sleep."

A venerable minister in New Hampshire, lodging at the house of a pious friend, observed the mother teach some short prayers and hymns to her children. "Madam," said he, "your instructions may be of far more importance than you are aware: my mother taught me a little hymn when a child, and it is of use to me to this day. I never close my eyes to rest, without first saying,

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take."

For Gossips.

The following paragraph which we find floating in the newspapers, lays it on the gossips with an unsparing hand:

"The slanderous woman poisons the atmosphere of her entire neighborhood, and blasts the sanctities of a thousand homes with a single breath. From a woman of this class nothing is sacred: she fattens upon calumny and upon slaughtered reputations. She is the ghoul of Eastern story, transferred from the Arabian Nights to the fireside circle. She never asserts anything—she merely hints, and suppresses, and whispers what they say. Every neighborhood in the city is infested with some creature of this sort, and in country towns they are often afflicted with two or three of the ghoul women. One is enough to set a hundred families by the ears: two can break up a church; three are sufficient for any kind of mischief—from the separating the husband from his wife to blasting the fame of a stainless girl. A pure woman is simply an angel embodied in human shape; a slanderous woman is something worse than cholera—certainly as infectious as the yellow fever."

The best thing about a girl (says the sage of the Albany Knickerbocker) is cheerfulness. We don't care how ready her cheeks may be, or how velvety her lips, if she wears a scowl, even her friends will consider her ill-looking; while the young lady who illuminates her countenance with smiles, will be considered as handsome, though her complexion may be coarse enough to grate nettles on. As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely. Girls, think of this.

Every human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform abroad, influences to exert, which are peculiarly his, and which no conscience but his own can teach.

Girard College.—Delightful Scene.

The pains taken by the departed founder of this Institution to exclude ecclesiastics therefrom, it seems, have not excluded religious instruction and religious worship.—The following interesting paragraphs are taken from an account of a visit to the Institution, by the Editor of the Illinois Advocate:

"At 5 o'clock we went to the chapel for prayers. Across the entire west end of the chapel is an elevated platform. In its centre is a regular pulpit or reading desk, occupied by the President, in isolated dignity. At his left was a splendid piano; on either hand, on settees and chairs, the faculty of the institution, and visitors, of which they have from one hundred and fifty to two hundred a day. Here collected in quiet and order, are three hundred orphan boys, each section under the care of its own director. Each had his own hymn-book and Bible.—Here three hundred voices joined to sing in moving melody,

"Come let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne."

"No chance for infidelity or heterodoxy here, thought we, as the charming volume of infant voices rolled forth the sentiments, impressing themselves, doubtless by the power of the ever-present Spirit, signally upon the infant heart:

"Worthy the Lamb that died, they cry,
To be exalted thus;
Worthy the Lamb, our hearts reply,
For he was slain for us."

"When the President took up the Bible, after the singing, every pupil opened to the chapter named; and followed the reading with attention; and when he said, 'Let us pray,' every one kneeled reverently, in his place, before that God who has promised to be a 'father to the fatherless and the widow's God.' The sight was beyond measure affecting.

"Under the efficient management of President Allen, and the able board of Directors, every thing has been reduced to the most perfect system. The lads retired from the chapel as quietly as they had entered it. Merry was the shout that arose from the lawn appropriated for their play ground; when the restraints of the day were over, they were permitted to exercise themselves before tea, in the open air. We saw them at supper. They repair to the dining-hall, in the same admirable order, section by section. As the procession, two by two, enter the door, they divide at the head of the table, and one line goes down one side, and the other the other, each to his appropriate seat. The fare is simple. Weak tea or water, bread and butter, or bread and molasses, constitute the healthful regimen.

Hint to Young Men.

An old, experienced man says—get married. Choose a partner who is willing to live according to your income—one whose mother has taught her to work, wash, mend stockings, make pies and cakes, and knows how to put an apple in a dumpling. Aim not that she be handsome, but one whom you can love above all others in the world. You will then live happier and cheaper than you now do, paying board, washing and mending, besides every now and then having a piece lost. Your washerwoman is very poor, and can't make good the loss you sustain.

In choosing a wife, let her be of a family not vain of their name or connections, but remarkable for their simplicity of manners, and integrity of life. Never fix your eyes on a celebrated beauty. She is apt to be too proud of her pretty face, and afraid of soiling her delicate hands. The woman who washes her own silver spoons, china cups and platters, and performs other light services in the family, is always the most healthy, the most happy, and the most contented; for thus her mind is occupied, and she gains the approbation of her husband and of her own conscience. The woman who leaves her family four or five hours every day, running from shop to shop, and making calls, is always unhappy, for conscience says, "you have sown the wind, and shall reap the whirlwind."

Beauty is very desirable in a choice of a wife. You will be proud of your handsome wife when you introduce her to a friend; but by all means find out, if you can, whether she is vain of her beauty. If you find she is daily washing her already pretty face with milk of roses and patent cosmetics—that she is daily pouring Cologne-water and Macassar oil on her already glossy hair—if this is the case, it is rather an alarming symptom. A handsome woman never looks so pretty as when she doesn't know it. I dare say, some of the young ladies will laugh at a man near four-score, talking about pretty faces; but you may just tell them that I was once as young as any of them, and that in the pleasure of memory I live my life over again.

Good nature is also another necessary virtue in a wife. This, though, is not so very essential, as a man must be a consummate blockhead indeed, if he can't lead (not drive) a woman by fair words. A good manager is another indispensable qualification. After marriage, if a woman does not pride herself on her knowledge of family affairs and laying out money to the best advantage, let her be ever so sweet tempered, gracefully made or elegantly accomplished, she is no wife for a man of business.—When people are harassed in the yoke matrimonial, they must draw together. It is a man's duty to give to his wife; it is the wife's duty to use it with the most scrupulous economy.

Growing fungi, so soft that they can be crushed between the finger and the thumb, have been known to lift out of the ground, flagstones which a strong man could not move without a lever.

Domestics.

There is reason to fear that a strange infatuation respecting some of our customs prevails among domestic servants on the other side of the Atlantic. They arrive in this country with the impression that here the domestic selects the employer, not the employer the domestic; and that in this inversion of the transatlantic rule consists the essence of American liberty.

The other day we were present at one of those levees for the reception of young women in search of cookships and house maidships, which ladies not unfrequently hold about the first of May. Ireland, if the word of her immigrant daughters is to be taken, must be a wonderful country for her maidens. Each individual of the twenty who called on the occasion referred to, was, according to her own estimate, a complete epitome of all that constitutes a thorough servant. The accomplishments of the admirable Clifton were scarcely more numerous than those of Biddy's, and Kitty's, and Aunty. "Is it cook I can, marm?" said one of them;—"faith, then there's nothin' from tirkle supe to a patty that I can't cook; and for washing and ironing I wood turn me back on the president's lady." A tidy looking girl would have been willing to engage the lady as a mistress, but the hours in which the family took their "males" did not suit her. "Dine at threec" she exclaimed, lifting up her fat red hands, "that spiles the afternoon. If yez could make it convenient to dine at wan, maybe we'd agree." She was told that the family were accustomed to fix their dining hours themselves, and that the sooner she made herself scarce the better. "It's mighty short ye are, marm," was the reply. "I was told in Waterford that this was a free country, and everybody was equals, but me tirkle, I think yez 'Mericans is prouder than the ould gentry at home." One of the applicants thought the kitchen too small; another wanted to go to mass every morning; and all with the exception of a few green hands just out of the bog, demanded from six to eight dollars a month. Finally one of the neophytes was engaged at five dollars a month, and the next day, being requested to clean some eulery and place it on the dinner table, she cut off the green tops and brought them in as salad! The lady as soon as she got over her consternation, inquired for the "white part." "Is it the dirty rutes ye mean, marm?" "I never thought y'd want the likes o' thim, an' so I put 'em in the swill tub!" Shortly afterward Biddy was directed to take some cucumbers out of salt, and put them in a jar with some vinegar. In the evening the lady asked if her orders had been attended to. "They wor, marm," said Biddy. "All the cucumbers is in the jar, but the wan, and I tried to get that in wid the rest, but it was too big intirely. Will I split it down the middle, marm?" Biddy had put all the cucumbers into the vinegar jar, except one overgrown gherkin that was too large for the hole. "And how do you suppose they were to be got out, Biddy," said the mistress. "Faix," said the girl, as if a new light had suddenly burst upon her, "I never thought of that at all, bad luck to me; but it's the short minery I have, marm." There is not a word of exaggeration in this. The circumstances actually occurred.

In view of the extreme rawness of a large portion of the raw material for servants imported into this country, an institution for the instruction of green servants is much needed. Will not some philanthropist, sympathizing with the kitchen difficulties of his countrywomen, place the matter in its true light before the public?—N. J. Sunday Times.

One of the best titles for a mercantile firm that we have ever seen is "CALL & SETTLE," which is pointed in golden letters on a sign in one of the Atlantic cities. Customers are reminded every time they pass, of their outstanding accounts. NEAL & PRAY is the name of another firm. But the following "beats all": "Two attorneys," says an old newspaper, "in partnership in the United States, had the name of the firm, which was CATCHUM & CHURCH, inscribed in the usual manner upon their office door; but as the singularity and ominous juxtaposition of the words led to many a coarse joke from passers-by, the men in law at length decided to destroy, in part, the effect of the allusion, by the insertion of the initials of their Christian names which happened to be Isaac and Uriah; but this made the affair ten times worse, for then the inscription ran thus:—I. CATCHUM & U. CHURCH."

"If you can't keep awake," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

Men form their opinions of circumstances of every sort, even on the weather, being good or bad, from the particular relation those circumstances have to their own relations. A shoe-black meeting a hackney-coachman on a very fine sun-shining day, in the middle of November, accented him with—

"All's bad still!—Tom, all's bad yet; for you and I, here's another of these blasted fine days."

A Prince having asked his physician how much daily food was sufficient to nourish and support the body, the physician replied—

"One pound of food will support man—should he take more, the man must support the food."

A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say things which nobody ought to say.

Newspapers.—Judge Longstreth says:

"Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

Little Thorns.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which defies the battle axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn through the journey of life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant.

Dr. Darwin was of the opinion that if a deaf person dreamed of hearing, the intellectual parts, essential to the function, were unimpaired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith, of Boston, is applicable to the blind. I have invariably found that the incurably deaf, as well as the incurably blind, never dream of hearing or seeing.

Pretty Good.—A Judge was reprimanding an attorney for bringing several small suits into Court, and remarked that it would have been much better for all parties had he persuaded his clients to leave their causes to the arbitration of two or three honest men. "Please your honor," retorted the lawyer, "we did not choose to trouble honest men with them."

The number of small medusa in some parts of the Greenland seas is so great, that in a cubic inch taken up at random, there are no less than sixty-four. At this rate, the number in a cubic mile would be such, that it would have required eighty thousand persons from the creation to complete the enumeration. The medusa form the chief food of the whale.

A grain of carmine or blue vitriol, tinges a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color may be perceived.

The ancient Greeks dedicated altars, but never erected temples to friendship; supposing that it would find a temple in the heart of every good man.

On the 21st of June, in the northern parts of Scotland, there is no real night, the twilight continuing from the setting to the rising of the sun.

The ancient Egyptians believed that their souls would come to re-inhabit their bodies, provided that these latter were preserved entire. Hence, it is conjectured by some, arose the embalming, and the location of their sepulchres in places not liable to inundation.

The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after: a saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses.

When we meet with reverses, and friends fall away from us, our peccadilloes are like birds in the air, which become more and more conspicuous as the leaves drop off, tempting every passing urchin to throw a stone at them.

Every thing valuable is the result of labor. Property picked up in the street, or drawn in a lottery, is more likely to injure than to aid the unlucky possessor.—Character is the result of labor. Golden and violent charges are opposed to the laws of nature. Earth could not sustain itself for a moment if any sudden attraction should divert its course.

The man who travels a thousand miles in a thousand hours, may be a shrewdly quick-footed, but he isn't a touch to the woman who keeps up with the fashions.

The oldest sovereign of Europe is Ernest, King of Hanover. On the 5th of June he completed his 84th year. He is the only surviving son of George the Third, and was formerly known as the Duke of Cumberland. He, instead of Victoria, acceded to the throne of Hanover on the death of his brother, William the Fourth, in June, 1837, on which day the thrones of England and Hanover were separated—the prevalence of the Salic law preventing the accession of females.

The rapidity with which ether pervades the whole system, is well shown by amputated parts retaining a strong flavor of ether, even for many days after removal: although, perhaps, but a few moments had been spent in inhalation previous to the operation.

There is no moral worth in being swept away by a crowd, even towards the best objects.

NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW.

We subjoin from Headley's work—"Napoleon and his Marshals"—a brilliant account of the burning of Moscow, which is well spoken of in the American Whig Review as superior even to Croly's picture in "Salathiel," of the conflagration of Rome. Headley's descriptive powers have rarely, if ever, been surpassed.

"At length, Moscow, with its domes and towers and palaces, appeared in sight, and Napoleon, who had joined the advance guard, gazed long and thoughtfully on that goal of his wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry, but as he passed through the streets he was struck with the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing was heard but the heavy tramp of his squadrons as he passed along, for a deserted and abandoned city was the meagre prize, for which such unparalleled efforts had been made. As night drew its curtain over the splendid capital, Napoleon entered the gates, and immediately appointed Mortier governor. In his directions he commanded him to abstain from all pillage. 'For this,' said he, 'you shall be answerable with your life. Defend Moscow against all, whether friend or foe.'

"The bright moon rose over the mighty city—tipping with silver the domes of more than two hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light over a thousand palaces, and the dwellings of three hundred thousand inhabitants. The weary army sunk to rest; but there was no sleep to Mortier's eyes.—Not the gorgeous and variegated palaces and their rich ornaments, nor the parks and gardens and oriental magnificence that everywhere surrounded him kept him wakeful; but the ominous foreboding that some dire calamity was hanging over the silent capital. When he entered it, scarce a living soul met his gaze as he looked down the long streets; and, when he broke open the buildings, he found parlors, and bed-rooms and chambers, all furnished and in order;—but no occupants. The sudden abandonment of their homes betokened some secret purpose yet to be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city when the cry of 'fire!' reached the ears of Mortier:—and the first light over Napoleon's falling empire was kindled, and that most wonderful scene of modern times commenced—the burning of Moscow.

"Mortier, as governor of the city, immediately issued his orders and was putting forth every exertion, when at daylight Napoleon hastened to him. Affected to disbelieve the reports that the inhabitants were bringing their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier to keep the soldiers from the work of destruction. The Marshal simply pointed to some iron-covered houses that had not yet been opened, from every crevice of which smoke was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent up volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napoleon turned towards the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Czars, whose huge structure rose high above the surrounding edifices.

"In the morning Mortier, by great exertions, was enabled to subdue the fire. The next night, Sept. 13, at midnight the sentinels on watch upon the lofty Kremlin, saw below them the flames bursting through the houses and palaces, and the cry of 'fire! fire!' passed through the city. The dread scene had now fairly opened. Fiery balloons were seen dropping from the air and lighting upon the houses—dull explosions were heard on every side, from the shut dwellings, and the next moment a bright light burst forth, and the flames were raging through the apartments. All was uproar and confusion. The serene air, and moonlight of the night before, had given way to driving clouds and wild tempests, that swept with the roar of the sea over the city. Flames arose on every side, blazing and crackling in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, in an incessant shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow.—Mortier, crushed with the responsibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, moved with his Young Guard and this desolation blowing up the houses and facing the tempest and the flames—struggling nobly to arrest the conflagration.

He hastened from place to place amid the blazing ruins, his face blackened with smoke, and his hair and eyebrows singed with the fierce heat. At length the day dawned a day of tempest and flame, and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a palace and dropped from utter fatigue. The main body and stairway and that so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy, at length gave way, and the gloomy Marshal lay and panted in utter exhaustion. But the night of tempest had been succeeded by a day of tempest, and when night again enveloped the city, it was one broad flame waving to and fro in the blast. The wind had increased to a perfect hurricane and shifted from quarter to quarter as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire, and extinguish the last hope. The fire was approaching the Kremlin, and already the roar of the flames and the crash of the falling houses, and the cracking of burning timbers were borne to the ears of the startled Emperor. He arose and walked to and fro, stopping convulsively and gazing on the terrific scene Murat, Eugene and Berthier, rushed into his presence, and on their knees besought him to flee, but he still hung to that dangerous place as if it were his empire.

"But at length the shout, 'the Kremlin is on fire' was heard above the roar of the conflagration and Napoleon reluctantly consented to leave. He descended to the street with his staff, and looked about for a way of escape, but the flames reached even to the palace, and he was forced to turn back. At length they discovered a postern gate leading to the Moskwa, and entered it, but they had only entered still farther into the danger. As Napoleon cast his eyes around the open space, girded and arched by fire, he saw one single street yet open, but all on fire. Into this he rushed, and amid the crash of falling houses, and raging of the flames—over burning ruins, through clouds of rolling smoke, and between walls of fire he pressed on, and at length, half suffocated, emerged in safety in the imperial palace of Petrowsky nearly three miles distant. Mortier, relieved of his anxiety for the emperor, redoubled his efforts to arrest the conflagration. His men cheerfully rushed into every danger. Breathing nothing but smoke and ashes—canopied by flames, smoke and cinders—surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to and fro, and fell with a crash amid the blazing ruins, carrying down with them red hot roofs, of iron, he struggled against an enemy that no boldness could awe, or courage overcome. These brave troops had heard the tramp of thousands of cavalry sweeping to battle, without fear; but now they stood in still terror before the march of the conflagration, under whose burning footsteps was heard the incessant crash of falling houses, and palaces, and churches. The continuous roar of the flames was more terrible than the roar of the artillery, and before this new foe, in the midst of the elements, the awe-struck army stood powerless and affrighted.

When night again descended on the city, it presented a spectacle the like of which was never seen before, and which baffles all description. The streets were streets of fire—the heavens a canopy of fire, and the entire body of the city a mass of fire, fed by the hurricane that whirled the blazing fragments in a constant stream through the air. Incessant explosions from the blowing up of stores of oil, tar and spirits, shook the very foundation of the city, and sent vast volumes of smoke rolling furiously towards the sky. Huge sheets of canvas on fire, came floating like messengers of death through the flames—the towers and domes of the churches and palaces glowed with red hot heat over the wild sea below, then tottering a moment on their bases were hurled by the tempest into the common ruin. Thousands of wretches before unseen were driven by the heat from the cellars and hovels and streamed in an incessant throng in the streets. Children were seen carrying their parents—the strong the weak, while thousands more were staggering under the loads of plunder they had snatched from the flames. This, too, would frequently take fire in the falling shower, and the miserable creatures would be compelled to drop it, and flee for their lives. Oh! it was a scene of fear and woe, inconceivable and indescribable. A mighty and close packed city of houses and churches and palaces wrapped from limit to limit in flames which are fed by a whirling hurricane, is a sight this world will seldom see.

But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without the spectacle was still sublime and terrific. When the flames had overcome all obstacles and had wrapped everything in their red mantle, that great city looked like a sea of rolling fire, swept by a tempest that drove it into vast billows.—Huge domes and towers throwing off sparks like blazing fire-brands, now towered above the waves, and now disappeared in their maddening flow as they broke high over their tops, scattering their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught the conflagration, and the angry masses that swept it rolled over a bosom of fire. Columns of flame would rise and sink along the surface of this sea, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shoot into the air, as if volcanoes were working below. The black form of the Kremlin alone towered above the chaos, now wrapped in flame and smoke, and then again emerging into view—standing amid the scene of desolation and terror, like virtue in the midst of a burning world, enveloped but unscathed by the devouring elements. Napoleon stood and gazed on this scene in silent awe. Though nearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against them. Said he, years afterwards:

"It was the spectacle of the sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth, and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean below. Oh! it was the most naked, the most sublime and the most terrific sight this world ever beheld."

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Great Steam Navigation.—A fleet of 75 ocean-going steamers has been added to the commerce of the United States in the last two years. Each averages something more than 1,000 tons, and forms an aggregate of about 75,000 tons. Nearly a dozen more will be added in the course of the present season. Of the steamers employed on the Atlantic, 9 are running between the United States and foreign ports; 10 between New York and Chagres; 13 between domestic ports on the Atlantic coast or on the Gulf of Mexico; 1 between New Orleans and Vera Cruz; and 1 between Charleston and Havana—total 31. On the Pacific, 13 are running between San Francisco and Panama, exclusive of the Sarah Sands, (foreign built); 4 between San Francisco and Oregon; 4 between San Francisco and Bluff and Trinity Bay, and 4 on the Sacramento river. Ten others are either at or on their way to San Francisco, and 1 at New Orleans—total 50.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

It will not be forgotten that the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania has fixed Harrisburg as the place, and the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October next as the time for their Annual Exhibition. There is no State in the Union, whose climate, soil and the habits of the people afford more ample resources than our own for a creditable exhibition of their skill and industry. There is nothing raised, grown or manufactured upon the face of the earth, which is not more or less interesting in the study and science of Agriculture. The farmer, the Horticulturist, the Inventor, the Mechanic, are all cordially and earnestly invited to contribute and partake in the interest which will be excited by the occasion; and especially do we invite the aid, countenance and presence of our mothers and daughters, upon whose hands and good example we are so dependent for all the domestic comforts of life.

Arrangements are now being made for enclosing the grounds, and providing separate and safe places for all animals and articles which shall be presented for exhibition. All the canals and railways of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg; and visitors will come and go on them at half the usual rates.

The young men of the State are reminded that the Ploughing Match will afford them an opportunity for the display of their skill, the training of their teams and the fitness of their implements.

While we address this communication to the people of our State, it will not be understood that it is designed to exclude the citizens of other States; much less to avoid the honorable competition which their contributions may afford. Now is the time to prepare. By direction of the Executive Committee.

FREDERICK WATTS,
President of the State Agricultural Society,
Carlisle, May, 1851.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

WE have been authorized to announce the Hon. DANIEL DUKKE, as a candidate for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE of this Judicial District, at the ensuing election. York, June 2.

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County:—FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness. W. W. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of REGISTER, I elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support. DANIEL PLANK.
Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and in so doing will be grateful for your kindness. WM. F. WALTER.
Butler township, Jan. 27.

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for Clerk of the Courts, I again offer myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support. EDEN NORRIS.
Straban township, Jan. 27.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election. If elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post. THOMAS WARREN
Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I will, by my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS of Adams County:—I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be so fortunate, by and through your good will, as to secure a majority of your votes, and receive the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with respect to all parties. JONAS ROTH.
Butler township, May 5.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County. FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as an Independent candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will use my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. JESSE JOHNS.
Petersburg, (Y. S.) May 5.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of Silk & Alpaca Combeds, for gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap. May 25.

REBONS, Collins, Lace and Edgings, &c.

Hosiery, &c. suited to every taste. at KURTZ'S.
April 14.

JUST received a new lot of cheap Cloth

and COATS, also, some fine Cassimere Pants, of every variety, at SAMSON'S.
March 15.

LEGHORN and Palm Leaf HATS, also FANS

just received and for sale cheaper than ever at A.M. ARNOLD'S.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sateenets,

Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

By his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivalled assortment.

April 14.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestock's Store.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, Sateenets, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valenciennes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines, Lavins, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tails, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS,

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS
April 7.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening a large stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Cusinetts, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaids,

with many other articles for Gentlemen's wear—all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Cloths, Ginghams, M. De Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shonks, Bonnets, Ribbons,

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestic, Fresh Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c.,

all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in the place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7.

THE PREJUDICES OVERCOME.

THERE is one thing certain, that the prejudices which had so long existed in the minds of many persons, against Ready-made Clothing, have been almost entirely overcome in this community by the positive proof furnished by MARCUS SAMSON to those who have been dealing with him, that Clothing can be procured at his establishment of the best qualities and at infinitely lower prices than can be had anywhere else. He has shown that he can sell his ready-made clothing for less than the natural cost of the material of which they are made. His mode of buying and laying in his goods, his mode of selling, and his habit of conducting himself to be pected down, is always prepared to be by asking more than he wishes to take. The one-price system is the only proper and correct mode of dealing. One gentleman will then get his clothing as cheap as the other. I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally to my stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened, and guarantee to them in advance that they will be pleased with both goods and prices. My stock consists of a general assortment of all descriptions, sizes, and qualities, together with an assortment of Jewelry, Hats, Coats, &c. Accidents, a lot of Carpet Bags, both for Ladies and gentlemen, a few Gaiters, eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks, a few Large Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles. I thank my friends and customers for their past patronage and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand a good second-hand Piano, and an excellent Seraphim adapted to sacred music and church use—both of which will be disposed of very low.

Gettysburg, April 7.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOCCASINS & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c. Also, Gentlemen's do. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 11.

For the Ladies.

JUST received a splendid assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, Poplins, Mous, de Laines, Berages, Berage de Laines, Laces, Cambrics, Calicoes, &c., cheaper than ever at the cheap store of

April 11.

BONNETS.

JUST opened, a splendid assortment of BONNETS, cheaper than the cheapest, at the cheap store of JEN.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office

Nov. 18.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had

very low of

A. B. KURTZ.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Boots and Shoes!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and price.

Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.
April 28

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR \$1.00!

CAPS 61 CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from \$2 to \$4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from \$1 to \$2.25. Good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from \$1 to \$2.25. and CAPS of every description, from \$1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.
Gettysburg, May 26.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FELTZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry, SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

He repairs and repairs. As usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NORTH-WEST Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

cut and make all garments in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

The Spring and Summer Fashions have just been received from the city.

E. & R. MARTIN.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

WANTED.—A Journeyman. Constant employment and good wages will be given to a Journeyman, if immediate application be made.

E. & R. MARTIN.
May 12.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-Black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Dutch skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk, Satin, and Marcellines for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of [April 14] A. B. KURTZ.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All the above will be disposed of at the low as home rates, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. When required, they will turn out an outfit in twenty-four hours!

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and as he continues to be for the new Firm. Goods brought elsewhere will be made up, as usual, and when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just returned from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st. Its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of pure coffee; 2d. the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with water; 3d. it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee without any ingredient, perfectly clear, 4th. coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERLY, South-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 13¢ cents.

Dec. 25.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received,

consisting in part of Rice and Java Coffee, Leavening and Starches for sale, pulverized, inferior Sugar and Syrup, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea, &c. (April 14.) A. B. KURTZ.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

June 17.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every

variety and cheap

May 12.

FAHNSTOCKS.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Trowsers, De Laines, Brown Laces, Calicoes, Swiss & Mall Madras, Domestic, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also, FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.)

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 50 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, March 31.

The Times Arrived.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERLY'S

GROUERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar house and Syrup Molasses, Teas, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Salsaparilla, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Macaroni, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Cakes of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Molasses, &c. also.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS.

Candies, Raisins, Eggs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUININE WARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Quinine ware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cellar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Adirons, Lead, Powder and shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERLY.
Gettysburg, April 28.

EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

(FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON)

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the large and conveniently located Hotel, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., for a number of years under the care of JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq., and widely and favorably known to the Travelling Public as the stopping place of the Mail Stages and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, and the intermediate towns. The house has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and nothing will be left undone in the effort to sustain the high character of the House and render it worthy of the patronage of the Travelling Public.

The services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been secured, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. 16.

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 23d, 1851.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM P. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NOHRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—This law will go into operation on the first day of July next, and will operate to the following effect on our paper:

1. In Adams County, postage free.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles, five cents per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, ten cents per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter.
5. Over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter.
6. Over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand miles, twenty-five cents per quarter.

After the first of July, our subscribers in the neighborhood of Post Offices in the County, will find their papers directed there. Should any others whose papers are not so sent, desire the change, they will please inform us where to direct them.

The communication of Jesse D. NEWMAN, Esq., furnished us for publication this week, is inadmissible, for reasons heretofore given.

The name of our townsman, DANIEL M. SMYER, Esq., is favorably noticed in several papers, in connection with a nomination to the Supreme Bench, by the Whig Convention which is to assemble at Lancaster to-morrow.

Lancaster County.—The Whig Convention of Lancaster county met on Wednesday week, and appointed the following gentlemen Delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Wm. F. JOHNSON for Governor, and THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Esq., for the Supreme Bench: Hon. John Strohm, Nathaniel Ellwaker, Amos S. Henderson, Dr. R. E. Cochran, J. M. Hopkins and Daniel Herr. Resolutions were adopted highly complimentary to President FILLMORE, Mr. WEBSTER and Gen. SCOTT, and sustaining the compromise measures of the last Congress, regarding them as "a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced," and deprecating any further and useless agitation of the unfortunate question of slavery.

Dickinson College.—The anniversary exercises of Dickinson College take place some three weeks earlier this year than heretofore. The anniversary of the Union Philosophical Society will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 24th of June. The meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place on Wednesday, the 25th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. This annual address before the Belles Lettres Society will be delivered on the same day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Rev. J. T. Crane, A. M., of New Jersey. The address before the General Union Philosophical Society will be delivered in the evening of the same day, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Thomas C. Porter, A. M., of Marshall College. To be followed by a poem by Warren Holden, A. M., of New Jersey. The graduating class this year numbers, as we learn, 17 members.

African Colonization.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church at their recent session, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Synod have continued confidence in the Colonization Society, and that they recommend it as worthy the liberal support of our churches, and particularly to the usual collections of the 4th of July.

The Chambersburg Whig says that arrangements have been made for the reconstruction of the Franklin Railroad, between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. The work will be commenced in two or three weeks, after which time about two miles per week of heavy T rails will be put down. The work will be completed as far as Green-castle this fall, and continued to Hagerstown as soon as the weather may open in the Spring.

Duty of the Whig Convention.

Never, remarks the Harrisburg Telegraph, has there assembled within the limits of Pennsylvania, a body of men on whom was imposed more important duties, than those which will devolve upon the Convention about to assemble in the city of Lancaster. The selection of a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of a great Commonwealth is at all times a matter of deep interest. So far as this nomination is concerned, however, the labors of the Convention will be of brief duration. Public opinion has already foreshadowed the result, and nothing is now required but formal action. The selection of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, may be a task of greater difficulty; but that this also will be properly performed, we have every confidence.

The remaining duty is one which will require their utmost energies. We trust that in its discharge they will summon to their aid, the impulses of a pure and enlightened patriotism, and that their only object will be the selection of candidates for the Supreme Bench, who shall combine the excellencies of an unimpeachable integrity, with the possession of faculties which will eminently qualify them to adorn the high judicial station, to which it is desired to elevate them. Let them be men of sound legal learning, and men who stand high in the esteem and confidence of the community. The people expect at their hands the nomination of perfectly unexceptionable candidates, and to such alone will they yield their support. Give us a ticket which will inspire the respect and attract the support of the people at large without distinction of party. If necessary and advisable, let a portion of the nominees be selected from those who are not strictly included in our own ranks, and let them be some of the well-tried present bench. You have a higher and holier duty to perform, than that of mere devotion to party. Let your devotion be of a more expansive character. Its should embrace the interest of the entire people—the happiness of a great and growing Commonwealth.

We speak as we feel in regard to the matter. We have no desire to dictate a course of policy to the Whig Convention, but we are deeply impressed with the conviction that a golden opportunity is now presented to them which it would be worse than folly to disregard. The people, we do not believe, will be willing to rush upon the untried experiment of a Supreme Bench, composed of a majority of new men. Such a Bench would be unsafe. Some of the members might, from abstract studies, have filled their minds with judicial theories, which they would like to impress upon our system; others may be possessed of a mental conformation, which will lead them to adopt paradoxes, which they will be all the time endeavoring to sustain.

A majority of the Bench should be the same men who now fill, and have long filled with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the profession, and the people, the position as judges. In this way the judicial chain and course of decision of our peculiar system, will not be violently ruptured. The ligaments of adjudication which bind us with the past will be unbroken; and the system will be preserved and beautified—running through a course of years.

Until the late meeting of the Democratic Convention, our hopes had been, that the present entire Bench would have been nominated, with the understanding, that as vacancies might occur, they should be filled with new men. This would have been sufficient to infuse all the new ideas necessary upon the Bench. A new Judge, then, would have appeared regularly every three years. The next best, and only plan left to preserve the integrity of our judicial system, is the one we have pointed out.

Great Tunker Meeting.—The general conference of the Tunkers was lately in session near New Hope, Augusta county, Va. The Staunton Spectator says:

"It is composed of preachers from every part of the United States, where the sect prevails. We were at the meeting on Sunday, and are satisfied from personal observation, that it was the largest assemblage of people ever drawn together in this part of the country. Various estimates of the number present were made by persons familiar with large crowds, ranging from five to ten thousand. Besides the people, there were from ten to fifteen acres of horses, in the woods. There seemed to be one or more horses tied to every tree, as far as the eye could penetrate the dark forest, contiguous to the church.

"This General Conference is the highest Judiciary known to the Tunker church, and is held once a year. We believe this is the first time it has been held in Virginia for many years.

"The Tunkers, as a class, constitute a portion of our very best citizens. They are industrious, thrifty, honest, frugal and kind-hearted in the extreme."

Harre de Grace Bank.—Ezra Collier, of the above named Bank, whose trial on a charge of embezzling the funds of the institution took place a day or two since at Elkton, Md., has been acquitted. It was alleged in defence, that all the operations of the bank were fictitious—that soon after the funds were paid in by stockholders, they were returned to the parties in New York, where all the money belonging to the concern was kept, and that, therefore, there was nothing which the cashier could embezzle.

Hon. HENRY CLAY was to argue a case before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky last week. His health had continued to improve since his return from Cuba.

From Europe.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York on Tuesday night, bringing London dates to the 4th.

American flour was more saleable at late rates. Corn had declined 6d. Wheat was in fair request and previous quotations fully maintained.

The spring crops required rain, and the weather was cold for the season.

The great exhibition at London was visited on the 2d of June by nearly 50,000 persons.

The news from France relates almost entirely to the President's visit to the Provinces, where he had been received with great enthusiasm. Louis Napoleon made a speech of great political importance at Disson—with which the Parisian journals are dissatisfied, and regard it as a declaration of war against the Assembly. His popularity is undoubtedly on the increase; and it is said, should the election take place now, he would be re-elected.

Another of the murders of the Coddens family, in Kent county, Md., (Abraham Taylor) was found guilty of Murder in the First Degree, on Thursday last.

In the preceding page will be found an account of the great fire at San Francisco, which has proved so destructive of property and life. More than twenty squares were burnt, and something like 1,000 houses and stores. Six persons were burned to death! A list of the losses is given—among which we observe the firm of Cooper & Co. \$12,000. The whole loss is estimated at from 12 to 15 millions of dollars! It is thought that many firms in New York will be ruined by this calamity, and that it may tend to hasten another monetary crisis in our commercial world.

The celebrated and brilliant Irish orator, Richard Lalor Shiel, who was associated with Daniel O'Connell in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, died at Florence on the 25th of May, of an attack of gout in the stomach. He was there in the capacity of British Minister.

The trial of the batch of conspirators who were recently arrested in Michigan, is now going on in Detroit, and the developments that are being made are horrifying in the extreme. The villainy that is coming to light, concerning the practices of the gang, is hardly credible!

A New Counterfeit.—A new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the Cumberland Savings Bank has made its appearance. It is of letter A, and of October 1, 1850, and other dates. The signature of the Cashier and President are well executed and calculated to deceive, though the paper is flimsy, and the engraving coarse. It is about one-eighth of an inch longer than the genuine, and somewhat wider.

Immigrants.—Nearly four thousand immigrants arrived at New York on Monday afternoon and Tuesday forenoon. They were brought in ships from London, Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Bremen.—The (Guy Manning) had \$14, and the Meridian 685—both from Liverpool. The emigrants now are generally in good health.

The harvest has been going on in North Carolina for the last ten days, and the wheat is better than for many years.

Great preparations are being made at Philadelphia, for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. There is to be a grand military parade, and a splendid display of fire-works.

A young American, Mr. B. A. Gould, has been tendered the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Göttingen, in place of Dr. Goldschmidt, recently deceased.

Henry Box Brown, who escaped from slavery to Philadelphia in a box, is exhibiting throughout England a panorama of Slavery. He has the identical box with him, and was lately packed in it, and went from Bradford to Leeds. After their arrival at Leeds, the box, still containing Brown, was placed in a coach, and preceded by a band of music, and banners representing the stars and stripes of America, paraded through the principal streets of the town. After he had been confined in the box for two hours and three-quarters, he was taken out in presence of the spectators.

A cave of lead was discovered about three miles from Dubuque, in Iowa, by a Mr. Thomas, about six months since. Since then about \$25,000 of lead have been taken from it, most of which was lying in the cave. The supply is considered inexhaustible, and it is thought to be the richest deposit of mineral ever found in America, not excepting California.

Lake Superior Copper Mines.—On the 6th inst., a shipment of more than one hundred tons of copper was made from Saint Marie. The copper consisted principally of very pure masses, many of which were over a foot in thickness, and three feet in width, of solid metal. They had to be cut through to admit of shipment.

The Duke of Wellington is now in his 80th year, yet he danced at a grand ball which he gave to 1500 guests, and saw the last of them retire at three o'clock in the morning!

It has been asserted that as many lives are annually destroyed in the United States by "burning fluid" as by steam. If this assertion be true, it is full time the matter be thoroughly investigated.

Swindling the State.

In the midst of a sharp quarrel between a party of Loco-focos in the region of the Freeport Aqueduct, it has come to light that the officers who disbursed the public money in the work of rebuilding the Freeport Aqueduct after it was destroyed by fire on the 12th of May, 1848, literally robbed the State of Pennsylvania of about ten thousand dollars. The way they managed it was by altering the check rolls after they had been signed by the laborers. The sums actually paid were changed, and in this falsified condition the accounts were settled in the Auditor General's office. The result was that the paying officers were credited in the Treasury Department with more than they really disbursed, and the amount, at least \$10,000, for which they obtained an unjust credit, they put into their pockets. Alas! for that much extolled thing—Loco-foco honesty.—North American.

The passenger train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad was thrown off the track on Tuesday morning, about three miles from Carlisle, by running over a number of cows. No less than six cows were killed, while the engine was much injured, and the rails for several yards torn out of place. The passengers were not injured.

There was a shock of an earthquake at San Francisco on the afternoon of the 15th ult., which lasted but one instant, but excited the greatest alarm. There was no damage done, although many of the buildings vibrated some 8 or 10 inches!

Mr. Neusbaum and Mr. Rosenthal, who perished in the flames at San Francisco, are believed to be from Harrisburg, Pa., two gentlemen of such names having gone from there to California some months since. Mr. N. has a wife and child in Harrisburg.

A female named Stewart, at Buffalo, was burnt to death last week, by the explosion of a spirit lamp which she was lighting with a match!

Col. BEXTON is preparing a history of the working of the government, from the day he took his seat in the United States Senate, to the 4th of March last, a period of 31 consecutive years, during which he was a member of that body. It will no doubt prove a most valuable work.

The political movements in Pennsylvania are attracting much notice in the other States. Pennsylvania is a big State, and has a "voice potential" in the Presidential election. Hence the politicians abroad keep their eyes upon her, and every movement which is likely to bear upon the great question of national politics is narrowly watched.

The good citizens of Crawfordsville, Indiana, are greatly troubled of late by the unaccountable behaviour of their church bell. Precisely at twelve o'clock every night, it begins to toll in the most solemn manner, and continues for some time, though not the slightest visible power, whereby the bell is moved, can be discovered. The trustees of the church and others, have watched several nights without obtaining any clue to the mystery. It is supposed by some, that the ghosts are amusing themselves at the expense of the mortals.

Colonization Movement.—Jacob Moore, (a colored Preacher) a native of Kent co., and a resident of Baltimore city, where he has been educated as a Physician and Divine—delivered a lecture to the free colored population of Snow Hill, Md., on Thursday night of last week, hoping to induce some of them to go with him to Liberia, for which he leaves Baltimore with his family and some hundred others in about three weeks. The Shield says:

Several of our most worthy negroes have determined to join the expedition, which has, in compliment to Jacob, the father of it, been called the "Moore Expedition." He is a modest, well educated and pious man, and during his stay in Snow Hill, preached by invitation in the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches to crowded and delighted houses.

Hasty Marriage.—Deacon W. Thayer, aged 74 years, was married to Miss Dolly Simpson, aged 54, at East Randolph, Mass., on Friday, after a long and interesting courtship, of one hour and twenty minutes.

From Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.—We have Oregon dates to May 3d. The weather was exceedingly warm. The miners from Clamouth Mines do not give very flattering accounts. They are only digging from \$3 to \$4 per day. The census of Oregon amounted to 13,323.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 9th of April had reached San Francisco.—The Alta California says we have it on very good authority that the Hawaiian Government had decided to apply to the Government of the United States for annexation, and that an officer of our National Government is now in our city on his way to Washington, entrusted with the mission.

Warm Weather this Summer.—If we believe astronomers, we shall yet have very warm weather. The following calculation has been made, by a distinguished servant of the French Academy: "The summer of 1851 will be much warmer than that of 1841, and of 1822, 1831, and 1832; for the winter season of 1849 and 1850 were like those of 1810, 1821, and 1830, and also to the years 1840 and 1841 for waters and floods. The winter season of 1850 and 1851 resembled those of 1810, &c., for it has been mild and dry; and last of all, the warm winters which, like this year, were preceded by violent earthquakes."

Sabbath of All Times.—By different nations every day of the week is set apart for public worship: Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variety of longitude at different hours, and it becomes apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

Riot near Philadelphia.

PHILA., June 17.—A riot occurred at one o'clock last night at Red Bank, several miles below Philadelphia, on the Jersey Bank of the Delaware. A German hall was given at the house of J. A. Diver, which was attended by a number of respectable characters from the city, who commenced an assault upon a number of Germans present. From the ball-room they made a descent upon the bar-room, assaulting Mr. Diver and his assistants. The fight continued till near four o'clock, when the neighbors collected in force, rushed in and seized seventeen of the rioters, who were taken to Woodbury jail. Mr. Diver was badly stabbed, and several others much injured. During the fight the hall was broken open and robbed of seventy dollars. The females were shamefully treated.

Shocking Disaster.—The Lebanon (Pa.) Courier of June 18th, says:

On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., the frame house at lock No. 25, on the Union Canal, about two miles below Harper's tavern, was totally destroyed by fire, along with several of its inmates. The house was occupied at the time by Michael Burk and wife, and Mr. Harwell, wife and three children. Mrs. Burk, and two of Mr. Harwell's children were burnt in the building, and Mr. Harwell was so badly burnt that he died on the evening of that day. Mr. Burk escaped by leaping out of a window, in doing which he was badly injured. Every thing in the house was destroyed, excepting about \$50 in gold, which was afterwards found.

Killed by Lightning.—An aged woman named Ginn, who lived alone in the edge of Delaware, four miles from Elkton, was killed by lightning during the storm of last Sunday night. Some of the neighbors observed the chimney gone from the top of her house, went there and found her sitting in a chair near the fire place, scorched by the lightning and dead.

The Season.—We do not believe that there has ever been within the memory of man, such a perseveringly cold spell of weather in the middle of June as in the last week. For several days the thermometer has at sunrise, in this vicinity, hovered about the point of 50°, and yesterday morning was down as low as 44°—making fire indoors and great coats outdoors not only comfortable but necessary. This unusual cold, though said to be favorable to the wheat crops, cannot fail to be pernicious to the growing corn, and to garden products. The country hereabouts is also suffering from drought.

Since writing the preceding, we hear that in northern exposures the thermometer stood yesterday several degrees lower than the above; and it is even said that in some situations a white frost made its appearance.—Nat. Int., June 19.

A Decided Taste for Hanging.—When the Governor of Indiana pardoned Bland, who was to be hung at Bloomfield, the crowd assembled to witness the execution gave him three groans, not because the pardon was unjust, but because they had been disappointed. It would appear from this that the taste which prevailed in Swift's day has not died away. His servant girl went a long way to see a man hung. She returned crying and deeply affected. In answer to the inquiry what had distressed her so much, she blubbered out, "I had all my walk for nothing—they went and pardoned the man!"

An Old Printer.—A. W. Scowell, a printer, eighty years of age—the oldest in the United States—commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's printing office, London, in 1784, sixty-eight years ago. The Boston Mail says: "He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in 1809, where he received a ball in his right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was also with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an ankle bone by a grape shot in the battle of Waterloo." This veteran type, after all his hard service, is one of the swiftest and best compositors in Boston.

Soldiers' Wives.—A Judge of Probate in Minnesota territory, to whom a U. States soldier at Fort Snelling recently made application for a discharge, on the ground that he could not find suitable quarters at the fort for his wife, granted the discharge, and held that if the Government entails a husband it must provide suitable accommodations for the wife; also, that every enlisted soldier may have a wife provided for.

Egyptian Antiquities for America.—Abbas Pasha has granted to Dr. Abbott, permission to remove from Cairo his noble museum, and unique collection of some twenty years; and a portion is on its way to England. The whole will fill above a hundred enormous cases. It would seem to be destined to the United States.

To Prevent Dampness in Walls.—A correspondent of the Builder has contributed a very simple method of preventing damp walls, by the mere outside application of a layer of soap and hot water, and then as soon as dry, sprinkling the wall with a saturated solution of alum. He states that he prepared several in this way, and water poured on the wall ran off as from a duck's back, without producing the least effect.

Baltimore Price Current.	
Wheat,	4 10 to 4 12
Rye,	3 10 to 3 12
Corn,	2 10 to 2 12
Oats,	25 to 26
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 5 25

Married, On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Cox, T. T. HUTCHINSON, of Wheeling, Va., (son of Mr. Hutchinson, Esq., of East Berlin,) to Miss MARY ELIZABETH HARVEY, of Wheeling, Va.

Died, On Thursday last, PETER C., son of Mr. Wm. Young, of Montgomer township, aged 2 years and 2 months.

NOTICE, Estate of George Golden, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE GOLDEN, late of Monmouth township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, in said county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN HOOVER, Adm'r.

COUNTY TREASURER.

D. C. N. BERLUCCHI wishes to be considered as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER; and the suffrages of his fellow citizens will be gratefully acknowledged. June 23.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

Agents Wanted throughout the U. States.

On the 1st of July, 1851, was commenced the regular publication of a new Pictorial and Literary Weekly Journal, called

SEARS' FAMILY VISITOR.

For the cultivation, improvement and refinement of the home circle. Conducted by Robert Sears, the well-known Pictorial Book Publisher, in the city of New York. The VISITOR is printed every Saturday, and will be a compendium of literature and intelligence, embracing stories, adventures, essays, anecdotes, miscellany and news, together with agricultural and scientific departments, and a summary embracing the principal events enacted throughout the world. Our tales and stories are the best of the wide field of literature at our disposal, consisting of selections from the principal English and American periodicals, and contributions from American authors of celebrity. Our miscellany is culled from the choicest productions of the masters of English literature, and affords a giant extent and highly entertaining collection of elegant extracts and choice fragments.

Every number of our Journal will contain two or more ELEGANT PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, executed in the highest style of the art, and always accompanied with descriptive and explanatory letter press. These illustrations make the most valuable and interesting feature of the paper, generally consisting of subjects of passing and immediate interest or usefulness.

In order to present these views in as finely executed manner as possible, every number is printed on paper of the finest and most beautiful quality, substantial and firm, so as to bear handling, and which will preserve the illustrations in their original beauty. No expense will be spared to make the Visitor the most valuable of all our weekly journals.

Terms.—Two dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Clubs supplied at the following rates: three copies, \$5; six copies, \$10; ten copies, \$15; fourteen copies, \$20.

Clubs—Additions will always be made to a club at the same rate at which the original club was furnished, and the paper will be mailed to any direction that may be desired. It is not necessary, in getting up a club, that all who compose it should be at the same post town. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

Money that is current at the place where the subscription is made, will be taken in payment for the paper.

Be sure, in ordering the paper, to give the name of the post office, county, and State, where it is to be sent.

We are desirous of procuring agents in every town, village and city in the Union. All persons disposed to assist us in this way can learn full particulars, and our terms, which are most liberal, by addressing, post paid, a line to the proprietor. Agents and postmasters and others, would do well to give their attention to our journal.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher and Proprietor, 181 William street, New York.

June 23.

MAKE YOURSELF SAFE!

THE "ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," is now regularly organized and prepared to insure Real and Personal Property against loss by fire. The Company is based upon the Mutual system, and will be confined in its operations to the county of Adams. Applications can be made to either of the officers, or to any of the Board of Managers, who will furnish every requisite information.

Blank applications, with copies of the By-Laws, can be had by the Managers, on application to the Secretary.

SAMUEL MILLER, President.
D. A. BUSHMAN, Secretary.
Vice President—John Musselman, Jr.
Treasurer—A. R. Stevenson.
Executive Committee—Robert M'Curdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
Managers—Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Robert M'Curdy, Jacob Grist, William Gardner, John Haines, Andrew Heintzelman, Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Henry A. Picking, D. A. Buehler, John Musselman, John Busby, J. Henry, Bernard Hildebrand, John Busby, Jacob King, Wm B. Wilson, Amos Lefever, A. B. Kurtz, J. B. Danner, Jacob Rappensperger.
Gettysburg, June 9.

31

LOOK HERE!

230 Acres of good Land, In Liberty township, Adams county, one mile from Fairfield, eight miles from Gettysburg, and five from Emmitsburg, for sale, very low.

For particulars, see Handbills at the principal public houses in the County, and also in York and vicinity.

JOHN EIKER

June 2.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guaranteed Capital, \$75,000.

Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum, which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

L. REILY, Pres't.
J. W. WILSON, Sec'y.

For pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent of Gettysburg.

KELLER KURTZ, regular authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24.

Now for Burgins.

KELLER KURTZ



NEW HARDWARE STORE.

The Romance of Real Life.

Singular Incidents in Paris.—A Paris correspondent of one of our newspapers, gives the following curious incidents, in one of his late letters:—

The promenades in the Tuilleries, day before yesterday, were witnesses to a most touching scene. A little girl about five years of age was rolling her hoop; the hoop rolled up against a gentleman sitting on a bench, and the child going up to him to get it, looked at him involuntarily and suddenly cried out:—"Oh! if there isn't the gentleman of mama's miniature!" This exclamation of course attracted the attention of passers by, and of a young woman who immediately came up to the child, and giving a glance at the gentleman faintly away. He appeared stupefied, and stared from the child to her mother as if he was losing his senses; but when he saw the latter fall fainting on the ground, he caught her up, clasped her in his arms and covered her face with kisses. She soon regained her senses and fell weeping on the gentleman's bosom. A Sargant de Ville coming up led them off with the little girl, and calling a carriage put them in it; but the bystanders had already learnt their history from their different exclamations.

Five years before, they were married, with every prospect of happiness before them; but the husband being young, was led away by dissipated associates, and becoming jealous of his wife, treated her so unkindly that she finally left him and took a humble lodging in a different quarter of the city, where she soon after gave birth to a little daughter, and since that time had supported herself and child by her needle. The husband had sought his wife in vain, and had at last come to the sad conclusion, that she had put an end to her existence. This thought had such an effect upon his mind as to cure him, not only of his jealousy, but of his vices; and he has since been living a most exemplary life, consecrating all his thoughts to the memory of his lost wife. He was in the habit of walking in the Tuilleries every afternoon, and it was thus that the chance turning aside of the little girl's hoop gave him back his wife and child. Let us hope that both parties have received a lesson which will make their future life purer and happier than their past.

The Police Court was also thrown into commotion the other day, by a scene somewhat similar. A young boy of sixteen years of age was brought before the Court, charged with stealing and begging on the public streets. He was a bright, fine looking boy, but very poorly clad, and when brought before the Procureur, he fell on his knees and begged him not to put him to prison; that his mother was sick and starving, and that alone had driven him to steal; that he could not find work, and if he was imprisoned the disgrace would kill his poor mother. The Procureur seemed somewhat moved by the boy's story, but, nevertheless, after hearing the evidence, condemned him to six weeks' imprisonment.

As the boy was being led away, a poor woman, pale, covered with rags, and her hair all in disorder, forced her way through the crowd, and tottering up to the boy, passed one arm around him, and then turning to the Procureur, pushed back her long black hair and exclaimed:—"Do you not recognize me? Thirteen years have passed since you deserted me, leaving me alone with my child and my shame; but I have not forgotten you, and this boy, whom you have just condemned—this boy—is your son!" You may imagine the effect this startling announcement produced on the bystanders. The Procureur, in a loud voice, ordered the woman to be carried from the Court, and then left it himself, but he joined the poor creature in the street, and carried her and her boy off in a carriage.

Progress of the New Costume.—The new costume for ladies appears destined to work a revolution in New England, at least. In Boston, when they get hold of an ism or "a notion," they pursue it with forty-transcendental energy. A writer in the Traveller, there, tells of meeting "eleven ladies clad in the new costume," in the course of a short walk in Washington street, and the Journal and the Traveller are clearly out in favor of the novel rig. The Traveller, of Friday, says:—

"Bloomerism is evidently in the ascendant. From every quarter we hear of ladies who have had the courage—some call it the manliness—to assume the new dress. As a general thing, these are isolated cases—it being only here and there, in any community, that a lady is willing to run the gauntlet of prejudice and gaping curiosity—an ordeal to which the adoption of any material change in costume is necessarily exposed. Lowell, however, as we are credibly informed, is rapidly becoming a perfect Bloomerdom; and already the new dress is the ruling fashion. A gentleman who was in the city of spindles and spinsters, yesterday, informs us, upon his honor as a bachelor, that he saw as many as fifty very pretty ladies adorned with the Bloomer costume. And the dress-makers there, as our informant learned, are so overrun with business that orders have necessarily to be given sometimes in advance. One latter had sold, within a few days, as many as two hundred of the Bloomer hats."

Fire of the most lively and pleasing belles of Somerville, Mass., had also publicly appeared in the new costume.

Depopulation of Ireland.—The Dublin Evening Post states that official returns of the Commissioners, relative to the population of Ireland, have not been published; but from the returns from some localities, it is ascertained that the entire census will exhibit a decrease in the population of nearly two millions since 1841. The Post gives instances of the decrease. In the small city of Cashel in 1841, the population was 7,698; now 4,780; Limerick in 1841, 48,292; now 34,000; in the Barony of Queen's county, the population has diminished from 17,014 to 11,500; in Coringford, county of Louth, the decrease has been from 1,110 to 870. The parish of Annadown, Galway, in 1841, had a population of 7,108; in 1851 it is reduced to 3,653, or very nearly one-half.

The Perfection of Cookery.—The leading-housekeepers in New York have become such perfect adepts in the science of cookery as to make the same meat answer for beef, pork, veal, or mutton, none of their boarders being able to tell the difference.

The Mormons.—Salt Lake Valley.

The Deseret News, of April 8th, contains the "Fifth General Epistle" of the "Latter Day Saints, from Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth."

The Epistle contains much statistical information concerning the prosperity and productivity of this people and country. This Epistle of the Saints jubilates over the extension of Mormonism to all lands—in Europe, Asia, Africa, the East and West Indies, and America. This extension and rapid gathering of the Saints is proclaimed as a token of the Messiah's near approach. Then, again, the "Saints" declare that civil dissensions, the cholera, quarrels among Christian sects, earthquakes, whirlwinds, hurricanes, tornadoes, &c., are sure signs that the "second coming of Christ is at hand." Leaving heavenly theorizing, the "Saints" come down to earth. They say the winter has been mild, and very little snow; several grain and lumber mills have been built. Shingles have been made, threshing machines put into use, the council house nearly finished, the warm spring bath completed, the tithing store in use, a pottery nearly finished, a woolen factory to be erected, and china ware and cutlery to be manufactured.

In March, the farmers sowed their wheat. A colony of Mormons has been formed at Iron county, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City—a few families, and 180 men, with teams, seeds, and tools, were sent out there had a field of 1,000 acres, 400 of it sown, plenty of water, wood, iron, ore, alum, and prospects of coal.

The "Quorum of Seventies" have agreed to erect a great Rotunda in Salt Lake city, to be called the "Seventies' Hall of Science." Gov. Young is trustee and superintendent.

About three hundred emigrants wintered with the "Saints," and left for the gold diggings in the spring. A settlement is to be formed in the southern part of California, not far from San Diego, and one hundred and fifty wagons, under the charge of Elders Lyman and Charles Rites, started in March for the place. A continuous line of stations or places of refreshment to the Pacific, on this route, is to be established. The city is being formed into blocks, instead of wards; shade trees are planted, school-houses built, and measures taken to prevent depredations by California emigrants.

The Epistle informs us that the "twelve apostles are abroad," except two. Orson Hyde is in Iowa; Pratt is on his way to the Society and Sandwich Islands and Chili; Orson Pratt is in the States, but expected home; Taylor was at Boulogne, France, preaching, translating and publishing; Suow has visited the Italian States, and is now located in Switzerland; Erastus Snow is in Copenhagen, and the "good work is prospering in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, and all that region." Richards is residing over the "Church" in the British Isles—his office being in Liverpool; Smith is residing in Iron county, and the two Richs are en route to establish a settlement near San Diego.

Finally, the Epistle exhorts the Saints in the United States and Canada, "if they wish to see the work of the Lord prosper," to arise as one man, and come to Deseret, "where they can do more for Zion in one year, than they can in many years where they are."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Great Flood on the Mississippi.—The St. Louis papers come to us with extended details of the ravages of the great flood on the Mississippi, some accounts of which we have already had by telegraph.

The St. Louis Times of Monday, the 9th, states that the water was then 35 feet 4 inches above low water mark, and still rising, being within 5 feet 3 inches of the mark of the great flood of 1814. The bottom opposite North St. Louis was also flooded, and nearly all the families have taken refuge in the sixth ward. It was estimated that from one thousand to twelve hundred persons—men, women and children—have been landed from the opposite shore, destitute of everything useful for the preservation of life, and were in the occupation of the Sturgeon market. The depth of water on the levee rose floors at St. Louis was from 24 to 28 inches. In all the cross streets running to the levee, the water had passed from ten to thirty feet beyond the levee front of buildings. In the lower part of the town, the water had backed up for several squares, rendering some of the streets impassable. Arsenal Island and Duncan's Island were entirely inundated, as was also Bloody Island, except the extreme northern and southern points.

In Illinois, the destruction was immense. Many of the buildings had been undermined and swept away. The current had washed a channel around the eastern end of the Bloody Island dyke, and a heavy body of water passing through the town into Cahokia creek.

At the American Bottom, a few high points were left between the main river and the bluffs. At Pope's town there was a little ground left uncovered by the water, but for a few miles around the country presents the appearance of a great lake. Thousands of farms bordering on the upper streams were reported by steamboat captains as entirely under water, and their improvements and stock swept away—an amount of loss, to repair which will require the labor of years.

The Hannibal (Mo.) Union says: Considerable damage will be done in this city, though nothing to compare with the elevated places above and below us. From many quarters we hear of the most distressing scenes, accompanied by great loss of property. In one house at Tully, it is reported, that there are seven families huddled together under the upper stories. The rest are all driven from their homes. At Alexandria the water is said to be up to the second stories. Marion city, of course, is completely submerged, not a foot of dry land being anywhere visible.

Drinking Brandy for a Wager.—At New York, on Wednesday, the coroner held an inquest on the body of Michael McGovern, who killed himself by drinking two pints and a half of brandy, on a wager, with a man named Fox. The latter, as well as Hannover, the barkeeper who sold the liquor, have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

One of the principal prizes for Greek, at a recent examination of the University of Edinburgh, was carried off by a blind student, a native of Dundee. He had used in his studies extracts from the books he was examined in, printed in raised characters, which he traced with his fingers.

Freeman Kidnapped.

The Pittsburg Gazette publishes the following particulars of a case of kidnapping which lately occurred in Western Pennsylvania. A free colored man named Charles Wedley, who was born in Pittsburg and had never lived anywhere else, residing on Arthur street, in that city, wishing to visit the eastern cities, but not having the means, was about to become a deck-hand on a river steamer, to earn funds, when a white man named Speer, and a colored man named Lindsey Lewis, who said they had plenty of money, offered to take him east, free of expense. He accepted their invitation. The Gazette continues the story as follows:—

The three set out on foot, and when they had reached Licking Creek, in Bedford county, a gang of ruffians rushed upon Wedley, and declared that they knew him well—that he was a slave, and had escaped from Wheeling. It is needless to say that this was a falsehood, poor Wedley having been born in this city, where he has ever since resided; but despite his resistance and prayers, he was ironed and hurried over the Maryland line. Lewis and Speer returned to Pittsburg without going to Philadelphia, but they now allege, for Wedley's free papers, but an aunt of the latter, asking Lewis for his arrival, where her nephew was, he said that he had remained in Philadelphia.

In the mean time, Wedley, closely guarded and heavily ironed, was taken into the interior of Maryland, where he was offered for sale to a man who fortunately was acquainted with a number of persons in Pittsburg. He entered into conversation with the alleged slave, and found him so intelligent that he declared he would not purchase him at any price, because "he knew too much, and would not only run off himself, but cause his other slaves to escape likewise."

After a long conversation, in which Wedley described the street in which he resided; gave an account of the city; told the names of the principal inhabitants, and their business, together with the names of all the Mayors for some years back, the gentleman became convinced that he was a freeman. He was, however, taken away and chained to a bed post, where he remained for twenty hours, but was finally released by the gentleman who had interrogated him so closely, who likewise pointed out the road which he must pursue, in order to escape from his kidnappers. He had been three days in iron.

This gentleman deserves the highest credit for his kindness, since otherwise Wedley might have been doomed to drag out a life of hopeless servitude; and we only regret that we are unable to find out his name.—Towards the close of last week, Wedley arrived in Pittsburg, safe and sound, after an absence of two weeks, and we trust that the rascals who kidnapped him, wherever they may be, may receive that punishment which they so well deserve.

Sharp Business Transaction.—*Female Rogue.*—A few days since, a lady, having every appearance of respectable gentility about her, stepped into Stewart's fashionable dry goods store in Broadway, New York, and purchased a shawl, prized at four hundred dollars, and presented a \$1,000 bill on the Bank of America to pay for it. The clerk being suspicious of the bill, stepped over to the Bank and inquired of the Cashier, who pronounced it genuine. The change was accordingly given her, and she took the purchased shawl, and had proceeded as far as the door, when she stepped back and remarked that she thought she had not better take it until she had consulted her husband. The \$1,000 bill was then handed over, and she returned the shawl and the change she had received, and left the store. Presently she came back and said she had concluded to take it, and laying down a \$1,000 note, received again her change, and took the Cashmere under her arm and disappeared. After the lady had gone, it was discovered that she had changed the bill, and in place of the genuine note had put off upon the clerk a counterfeit upon the same bank, leaving Mr. Stewart minus a valuable shawl and six hundred dollars in money.—*New Haven Journal, June 10.*

A Female Miser.—An old lady, 90 years of age, named Elizabeth Wellinger, died week before last, in Upper Dublin township, in this county, where she had long been a resident, and until within six months of her death, occupied a small house entirely alone. Meeting at that time with an accident, she was compelled to have the services of a female that lived in an adjoining house. To the assessor, she always returned \$500 on interest, but begged that her taxes might be allowed, as the interest was barely sufficient for her maintenance; which being generally believed, her request was duly granted. Judge of the surprise, upon some of the neighbors examining the house after her death, to find carefully stored away in different places, no less than fourteen hundred dollars, all bankable money, except a \$50 bill, together with some two thousand in bonds and mortgages, making in all, the sum of little sum of over thirty-four hundred dollars.—*Norris town Watchman.*

Boys' Marble.—The greater part of these toys are made of a hard stone found near Colberg in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about 100 to 150 of these are ground at one time in a mill, somewhat like a flour mill. The lower stone, and which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the runner on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

Important Inventions.—Letters from England inform us that a new mode of brick-making is threatening to entirely supersede the older methods. Bricks are now made hollow, which secures the buildings from dampness, and besides being much larger and lighter, both money and labor are saved in laying them.

Dr. Jesse Samuels, of Allentown, Pa., has invented a machine for making bricks, different in construction and principle from any heretofore in use. It makes 1200 of the most handsomely prepared brick per hour, out of unwrought clay, with the greatest ease. It is to be prefabricated by steam.

Artful Dodging.—The Pastoral Convention of Orthodox Congregational Ministers of New Hampshire, at their recent meeting, having been requested to take action on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, voted to lay the question on the table, "for thought and deliberation for one year;" then to be made the order of the day immediately after the public exercises in the afternoon. This reminds us, says the *Traveller*, of the boy who, being commanded to drive the pigs out of the corn-field, replied, "Mother, please reduce your request to writing, and I will take it under consideration when harvest is over."

Intolerable Oppression.—A number of girls working in the factories at Lowell were induced, under promises of high wages and excellent treatment, to go to Columbus, Georgia, to work in a cotton mill. They have written home complaining with more than feminine volubility of the numberless disappointments and oppressions to which they have been subjected. Their wages are not so high, their fare not so good as they had been led to expect, and the price of board is much higher. The boarding-house is like a barn, and the mill is dirty. The Southern girls cheer snuff, and, last and worst, there is no looking glass in the whole factory! What Yankee girl would stand all these wrongs, and not have even the consolation of looking at her own pretty face in the mirror? A rebellion was the consequence, and it soon led to an improvement in the condition of things, and the girls agreed to stay till October. If the gallant Georgians have half as much sense as we give them credit for, they will offer the fair Yankees better inducements than factory wages to remain in their Southern homes.—*Providence Journal.*

Decease of Slavery in Delaware.—The report of the Delaware Anti-Slavery Society shows that in 1799, when the first census was taken, the number of slaves in the State was about 9,000; a sixth part of the people. Now, there are but little over 2,000, not more than one-fourth of the people. The number of slaves decrease faster in Newswale county than in any other. In the last ten years the decrease in that county has been 25 per cent.

Generous Sympathy.—The sum of ten thousand dollars has been contributed by the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia, for the support of the wife and children of Mr. Terry, late editor of the "Virginian," who was killed by the recent doubly-tragic affair in that town. Eight thousand dollars in cash was obtained in eight hours after the subscription was started. Mrs. Terry was a Miss Stockton, of New Jersey.

At a late horse race in England, 33 horses were entered. One man lost four hundred thousand dollars on a single bet.

Insanity from Thwarted Love.

A young man named Gregory, who was sent up on the steamer Buckeye, from the South, to enter a novitiate for the priesthood, at Bardonia, gave evident symptoms of derangement on the passage up, which caused him to be put in a restraint. Yesterday, as the boat was coming through the canal, he was released, and very soon after, made a violent assault on the steward of the boat, knocking him down and assaulting others. He was instantly taken in hand and confined again.

We learn that he had been intended by his father for the life of celibacy requisite for the priesthood, but had become violently enamored of, and attached to a young lady, who returned his passion. Paternal authority interposed, and the "course of true love" was interrupted by his being sent home to enter upon his religious exercises. The stroke was too much for his ardent and too susceptible heart, and his brain maddened to such a degree as to overthrow his reason and render him a furious maniac.

We understood that he brought letters to a respectable house in this city, to which the captain would apply to take care of him, otherwise, to obtain a permit for him at the Marine Hospital, till he is restored to reason or attended to by his friends.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life in Jersey City.—This morning, at nine o'clock, a pyrotechnical establishment in this city, in Canal street, near Barrow, was suddenly blown into fragments. Mr. James Daves, owner of the laboratory, who was at work in the establishment at the time of the explosion, was blown some distance in the air, every article of clothing being torn from his body, with the exception of one boot. Mr. Daves was seen, after the explosion, to walk about twenty yards, when he fell and expired shortly afterwards.—The body of the unfortunate man was burnt as black as a coal, his eyes were blown out and his face horribly mutilated. Deceased leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end. Within twenty-five yards of the spot where this dreadful accident occurred, there were seven men at work; and strange to say, (notwithstanding pieces of the building were blown in every direction, some of them across to Communipaw shore,) not one of them sustained the slightest injury. The cause of this catastrophe cannot be ascertained, as the unfortunate deceased was unable to speak. Dr. Varick was soon upon the spot; but as none were hurt, excepting deceased, he could, of course, render no assistance. Since writing the above, we learn that powder in no very small quantity, was kept in the establishment. Five minutes previous to the occurrence, the deceased was standing in the door, conversing with the workmen alluded to above.—*Jersey City Sentinel, June 14.*

The Lynching Tragedy.—Both of the parties in the late murderous conflict at Lynchburg are dead from wounds received in the fight. If this bloody and most barbarous butchery might have the effect of moderating the tone and temper of newspaper discussions, and of bringing general condemnation upon the miserable system of newspaper personalities, the event, lamentable as it is, would not be without salutary result.

The notion which seems to be entertained by many, that abusive epithets and derogatory imputations add strength to an argument, is one of the most mistaken notions that the most weak-minded children of vanity ever indulged in. It is akin to that of the public are interested in the personal bickerings of two individuals who happen to be editors of newspapers, and that either is believed in his vituperations of the other.—*Baltimore American.*

Artful Dodging.—The Pastoral Convention of Orthodox Congregational Ministers of New Hampshire, at their recent meeting, having been requested to take action on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, voted to lay the question on the table, "for thought and deliberation for one year;" then to be made the order of the day immediately after the public exercises in the afternoon. This reminds us, says the *Traveller*, of the boy who, being commanded to drive the pigs out of the corn-field, replied, "Mother, please reduce your request to writing, and I will take it under consideration when harvest is over."

I have the honor to be,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Our Iron Interests.—Five hundred tons of railroad iron, from England, lately passed up the Mississippi and Ohio, a distance of about 2500 miles from the sea, to the town of Beaver in this State, for the use of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company—and yet this iron is supplied at a heavy reduction on the price of similar iron the company previously obtained at the Great Western Iron Works, in Armstrong county, in our own State, and almost on the line of the road. Of course this is a very strong argument that the iron interests of Pennsylvania need no farther protection from Government!

The French Republic.—The political condition of France at this time attracts attention from all quarters and excites a great deal of anxious interest. The belief is general that her present system of government is temporary only; that great changes must take place of some kind or another before stability can attach to her institutions; but what is to be the nature of the changes, what the form which her permanent political system is to assume—these are things which conjecture hardly knows how to deal with, even in the way of a random guess.

If LOUIS NAPOLEON does not continue in power it will not be because of any prohibition in the Constitution against re-election. Such a prohibition is indeed there; but it would have no force whatever against a popular majority or a well concerted military movement. The French can admire men, but they have no reverence for written constitutions; they can be governed by a strong and firm hand, but not by a paper sovereignty.

It is evident enough that the experiment of a Republic in France has failed. We mean a Republic in form and fashion like our own. But it is equally certain that France has made great progress in liberal ideas, in the removal of old abuses, and in the enlargement of the national mind since her republican passion took hold of her. If improvement of this kind is made, we need not quarrel about the form and style of the political system in which the body politic is clothed. There may be and there must be varieties of governmental forms to suit the tastes and habits and the national characteristics of different countries; yet true liberty, and the recognition of rights, and the enlightened administration of justice, may exist under all of them.—*Balt. American.*

A dreadful storm occurred in M'Henry county, Illinois, on the 13th inst. Twenty-five dwellings were blown down, and three persons killed!

Letter from the President to the Common Council of Boston.

The Boston papers of Friday contain the following letter from President Fillmore, addressed to the Common Council of that city:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1851.
Hon. Francis Burdett, President of the Common Council of the City of Boston.
SIR,—When I had the pleasure of meeting you and your associates of the Committee from Boston, in New York, and you did me the honor of inviting me to visit your city, and kindly tendered me, on behalf of the Common Council, its hospitalities, I fondly hoped that I should be able, during the present month, to accept your invitation. But I regret to say that I find it inconsistent with what I deem my public duty to indulge in this gratification; and, therefore, while I am profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor implied by the invitation, I feel reluctantly compelled to decline it.

My personal acquaintance in your city is but slight, but slight as it has been, it has left many pleasant recollections, and I should have been extremely happy to have renewed and extended it at this time. I have long entertained a high respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of your citizens; and recent events have not impaired that respect. You have been, and I trust ever will be, a law-abiding and a law-abiding people. I know that your devotion to this great principle has had a severe test in your recent efforts to execute the law for the return of fugitive slaves.—Slavery, in any form, is repugnant to my feelings and education, and the fugitive nature of the law is a case like this. But, for myself, I never doubted that the law would ultimately triumph. Good faith is the foundation of all morality and all social security. The free States had pledged themselves by the Constitution to the performance of this duty.

The slave States had a right to insist, and did insist, upon its performance. There was, then, no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the Constitution of our country in the dust, and run the hazards of a civil war; or else to admit the obligation like honest, true-hearted men, and still in our power to comply with it—still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised, by those who have the Constitutional power to abolish slavery, and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction—to get rid of the evil without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom that mortal hands have ever raised—and in its ruins extinguishing the last hope of humanity for self-government. Permit me to say, that this government has cost Boston too much to be given up or hazarded for slight or trivial causes. Some of the patriots of the Revolution still linger among you—and the monumental pillar of your grateful recollection of the heroes who fell at Bunker Hill, would seem to be a mockery, if their sons could so soon forget that this Constitution cost the hero's blood of their sires.

That your citizens have acted wisely and patriotically in sustaining the law, I cannot doubt. Their conduct has been governed by the highest sense of moral and political obligation; and for this noble example, I feel constrained, as the Chief Magistrate, whose especial duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to return the citizens of Boston my warmest acknowledgments—and I should have been most happy to have done this in person, were it consistent with my official engagements to leave this city.

With many thanks to you, and through you to the citizens of Boston, for this kind invitation,

I have the honor to be,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

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GREAT FIRE—SAN FRANCISCO.

TEN MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!

From the Alta California, May 4.
San Francisco is again in ashes. The smoke and flames are ascending from several squares of our city as if the God of destruction had sent himself in our midst and was gorging himself and all his ministers of destruction upon the ruin of our doomed city and its people.

About 11 o'clock last night the cry of fire startled every one like an earthquake. The fire had just commenced in a paint shop on the west side of Portsmouth Square, adjoining the Bryant House, formerly called, but more recently the American House. It was but a slight blaze when first seen, but in five minutes the whole upper story was full of flame. Before the engines could get upon the ground and commence playing, the American on one side, and a store occupied by Messrs. Rhodes as a furnishing establishment, were in flames. The buildings in the vicinity being all of wood and extremely combustible, the fire spread up Clay Street, back towards Sacramento Street, and down Clay towards Kearney street with frightful rapidity. It soon had full command, and the fire department could only work upon the borders and endeavour to check its progress by anticipating it. In this they succeeded on the N. side before it reached Dupont street, but in every other direction in which it could spread, it took its own course. There was little chance to save much of the moveables. To the South it spread to Bath street, and to the East past Jackson street, sweeping everything from east of Dupont street to the wharves. The blocks between Dupont and Kearney streets, west of Portsmouth Square, as far as Bath street, three in number, are in ashes. Between Bath and Jackson, Kearney and Montgomery, five in number, are all burnt down. Between Montgomery and Sanson, Bush and Jackson streets, five in number, are all in ashes.

Besides these thirteen blocks, almost every building of which is destroyed, there are many others. It is impossible to even guess at the number of buildings, or the amount of property destroyed.

One thousand buildings are within the bounds of truth, and ten millions of dollars cannot replace the terrible destruction. Some place it twice or three times as high. It is sufficient to say that more than three-fourths of the business part of the city is nothing but smouldering ruins.

The principal buildings destroyed are the following:—

The Custom House, Union Hotel, Park Hotel, Jones' Hotel, Adelphi Theatre, Dramatic Museum, National Hotel, New World, City Hotel, Delmonico's Merchants' Exchange, Ross Building, Ships Nautic, General Harrison, and every Newspaper office in the city, except the Alta California. Nearly or quite all the bankers are in the list. Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., Wells & Co., Jones, King & Co., Wm. Delmonico, American Hotel, Revere House, Pacific Mail Steamship Companies' office, all are down. Not a house was left on Leidesdorff street, and every thing on both sides of Long wharf, to beyond White Hall—Scarcely a fire proof building in the whole burnt district has stood the test, such as have are the California Exchange, El Dorado, Veranda, and the buildings of Capt. Howard, in which was the United States Assaying office of Moffat & Co., on Montgomery st. The officers of the Custom House saved the specie of the office by casting it into a well. About one million of dollars was saved in this way. Mr. A. J. Green, Collector, and a number of others in the Naval Departments, had all of their private effects destroyed. The books and papers of the department were nearly all saved.

The large U. S. Bonded Warehouse, containing about two thousand tons of merchandise, in bond, was saved.

The banking houses will all resume business in the course of the week. When Mr. Burgoyne's safe was opened one million five hundred dollars was taken out, not even singed or damaged in the least. The fire swept every thing down on the east side of Kearny street, Jackson, and all the intervening blocks to Battery st.

The shipping in the harbor providentially escaped, the only vessels burnt being the Nautic, the Apollo and the Gen. Harrison, store-ships. California, Montgomery, Pine, Sanson, Commercial and Clay streets were nearly destroyed.

The Sacramento Hotel was blown up, with Howard and Green's building, containing many valuable law libraries, Jones' Hotel, the Savings Bank and Dodge & Co.'s Express office, Argenti's building, California Exchange, Cooke & Bros. store was saved. The Dramatic Museum, Custom House, Jenny Lind Theatre, Parker House, Adams & Co.'s Express office, the Empire House, the Union Hotel, were among the buildings burnt.

The destruction of the Union Hotel involves a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Messrs. Adams & Co. saved their books, &c. The deposits of Wells & Co. are safe.

The Alta California says measures have been taken to supply the city with water from a lake near three miles distant.

A proposition had been laid before the Council by Mr. Merrifield, and was to be acted upon May 15th, and if favorable, Mr. M. would leave immediately for the Atlantic States to contract for the pipes and other materials. The rebuilding had already commenced.

The list of sufferers includes the names of seven hundred firms and individuals. Among the heaviest are J. B. Biddleman, \$200,000; Simonsfeld, Bach & Co., \$150,000; Stearkey, Brothers, \$150,000; Kelcey, Smith & Riley, \$125,000. (Ottendorfer, Hirsch & Co., \$150,000; Morel, Tickner & Co., \$150,000; De Bock, Vignaux & Grisar \$147,000; E. Mickell, & Co., \$200,000; Dall, Austin & Co., \$150,000; Middleton & Selover \$250,000.)

Six men were burnt to death at the ship Lewis Richland; Edward McCall, Leon Greenbaum, Reuben Baker, Neusbaum and Rosenthal.

Many persons were seriously burnt and otherwise injured, among them General Jones Wilson.

Vigorous measures have been already taken for re-building the burnt district, and buildings are going up in all directions.

ANOTHER FIRE AT STOCKTON.

The fire at Stockton was the work of an incendiary originating in the Merchants' Exchange.

The following are amongst the principal losses:—W. H. Robinson, \$30,000

KEYSTONE MUTUAL
INSURANCE CO.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARTERED PERPETUAL
Guarantee Capital, \$7,500,000
as low as *any other good*
in the United States.
Company respectfully calls
attention of the public to the following
features which enable it to offer to
insuring their lives:
1. The profits of the Company are
divided among the policyholders
in the form of "dividend" or "savings"
interest, payable in cash at
the discretion of the policyholder.
2. The terms of the policies may be
adjusted monthly or quarterly; or when
the balance is paid, they may be paid
in advance, they may be paid
in arrears. By note at 4 months
the company may insure the lives of
policyholders and their own lives
and children, thus securing
a permanent source of income.
3. The company's creditors cannot
claim against the death and insolvency

WILLIAMS, the y
 and information t
 ally, who is the regu
 R. L. ELLER
 (Under House) is the
 authorized Medical Examiner
 GETTYSBURG
 COLLEGE SEMINAR
 Registration, Under the direction
 of G. WALLACE, will be at
 the 2d of September, and will
 last five months each month the
 fee is \$1.00 and for vacation
 \$1.00. *Teacher's Address for course*
 and extra charges for the
 and away from home. Double
 times of entering, till the end
 of no deductions from the
 of time lost by the Teacher
 of the month.
 ACCORDING TO
 SCHUNKER, ROBERT H. H.

~~W. H. Hughes~~ ~~W. H. Hughes~~
~~Johnston~~ ~~Hay, M. M.~~
~~James~~ ~~J. A. Johnson~~
~~Shaver~~ ~~E. H. Shaver~~
~~Albert~~ ~~E. M. Smyser~~

D. M'CONAUGH
TOBACCO AT L.
PLACE in the Southwest Cor-
ner Square, one door west
Store, formerly occupied as a
M'Conaugh, has deceased
D. M'Conaugh will also attend
business entrusted to him as
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
Patents and Pensions
made arrangements through
of very desirable facilities of
of the region than from the west

to Washington. ...
M.C. is prepared to attend to
claims for BOUNTY LAND
of 1812 and others—the s
and, and locating their Hom
ants, and selling Soldiers' land
e.
personally or by letter. ...
burg, Nov. 4.

CE South-East Corner of the
the house formerly occupied as Sher-
burne, M. Clifton, Esq.

REMOVAL
Lawrence Hill, D.
DENTIST.

removed his Office to the build-
ing the Lutheran Church in Chan-
cellors square east of Mr. Madrone
those wishing to have any Dental
work done, are respectfully invited to
call.

REFERENCES.
N. Berchley, Rev. J. C. Watts

Hopner, " C. P. Kraus
A. Cowtell, " Prof. M. J. J.
Gilbert, " " H. L.
Hoover, " " W. M.
Expires July 8.

6 Cents Reward
away from the subscriber, and
apparent friendship, on the Eighth Bu-
N MUNITY. He is a
bunt, and had on when he left
almonds, rest, and remarkable
I warned not to trust, and he
I shall pay no debt of his con-
JAMES L. N.

5

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

NOTICE.

I, George Patterson, one of the Executors of the last will and testamentary on the estate of JOHN PATTERSON, late of Adams County, deceased, do hereby certify that the following are the subscribers residing in Adams County, Ohio, who have taken and paid the subscription for the purchase of land for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the river Ohio at the mouth of the same:

He said further, that Eugene
Cassidy had said he was to pay
part, and to be having claims
settled by authenticator, for settler
JOHN PATTERSON,
GEORGE M. PATTERSON &
CO.

JEFF CASSIDY
Collection of headlines is not
superior quality as *Jeff Cassidy*
embroider of SKELLY &
Merchant Tailors, Twentyfour
and Fifty Centures, of over

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS

HUPP Stock of Prices SURE.
 de Lauree, Bergees, and
 and cheap, at
 FINEST
 CLOCKS, FISHBONE, and
 of JEWELRY, on hand
 SAME
 and for sale cheap, a FEW
 which is a *Hutchinson* (only
 GEORGE ARN
 COOLS and TURRILLIS,
 and *concentrated* REELER
 MONSIEUR *more elegant*
 Call and see *the*
 KERRIN RI